

CHILDREN'S BOOK WEEK—NOVEMBER 12-19

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TWICE-A-MONTH

OCTOBER 15, 1922

MONTHLY IN JULY AND AUGUST

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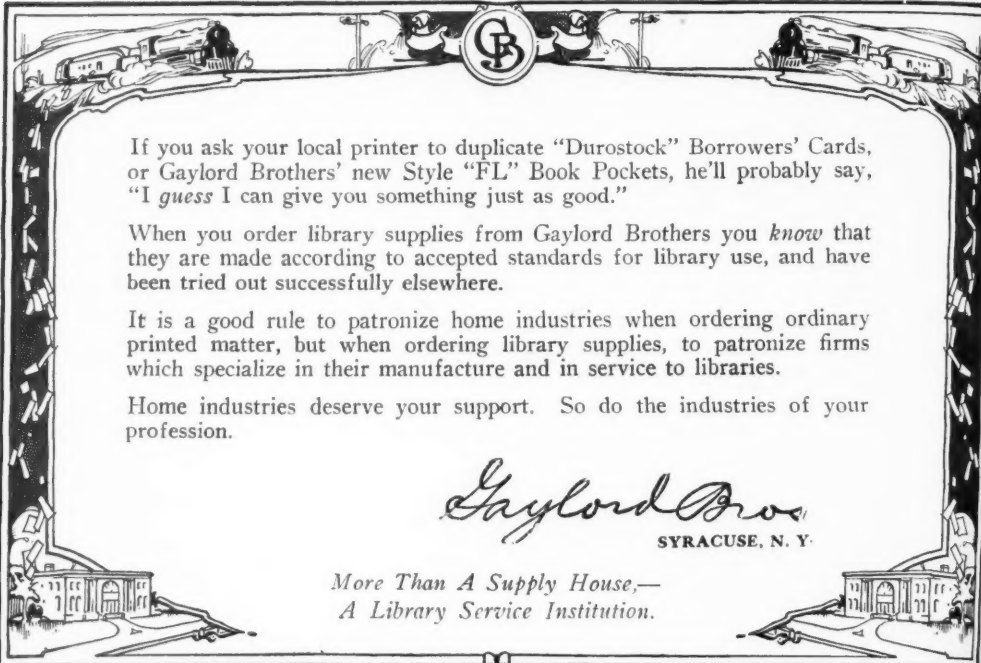
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THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

TWICE-A-MONTH

OCTOBER 15, 1922



Questionable Books in Public Libraries—I

By LOUIS N. FEIPEL,

Editor of Publications, Brooklyn Public Library

AT the request of the Editor of the LIBRARY JOURNAL, the writer undertook to secure the views of a number of representative public librarians and State library commissioners on the subject of objectionable books in public libraries. A questionnaire was drawn up and sent to thirty-one public librarians and six State library commissions. Thirty-three answers were received, of which all but seven supplied useful information.

Among the reasons given by those not furnishing the desired information are: "Owing to the many things claiming my attention"; "Discussed it with one of the members of the Board of Trustees, who is Chairman of the Advisory Committee to the Purchasing Committee of Books and Magazines. . . [and] we reached the conclusion that the—Library did not care to take part in this symposium"; "From my experience, all discussion of objectionable books inevitably brought in the mention of specific books of this sort, and merely served to advertise them"; "The Librarian's absence from the Library"; "Our present state of mind in regard to it is so chaotic, and subject to change, that there would be no use in trying to record it"; and "One of this library's New Year's resolutions was 'Commit no questionnaire,' and a logical corollary seems to be, 'Countenance no questionnaire from others.'"

The great majority, however, seemed to look forward with interest to the publication of the results of this questionnaire; and nearly all of them appeared to have quite well-defined policies in regard to the subject.

The term "objectionable book," as used in the questionnaire, was understood to cover "suggestive" fiction of the type of which many examples from authors of repute are but too well known, books honestly or otherwise offering physiological information, the classics which are usually grouped in book-catalogs under the heads of Erotica, Facetiae, or "Curious," including unexpurgated editions of such works as the "Arabian Nights."

GENERAL POLICY

The Chicago Public Library authorities think they have evolved a working policy with the results of which they are well satisfied.

"In the case of novels written by reputable authors, published by respectable publishers, often printed serially in high-class magazines, and sold by established dealers, it is both futile and unwarranted for a public library to undertake an ex-post-facto censorship to the extent of refusing to provide them for the use of persons of maturity and discretion. The same public opinion that supports authors and publishers in the production of such books, operates to justify public libraries in making them available to that part of its public which is composed of persons of maturity and discretion who wish to read them. Books of the class under discussion are subject to the same selective processes as are applied by the library to all other books, and the decision for or against their acquisition must be based upon availability and general literary worth, without special or preliminary consideration of their ethical content. . . .

"In the larger public tax-supported libraries . . . this problem is affected by the rapidly increasing element of the population that has both the taste or interest to desire and the maturity and discretion to appraise and appreciate the work of reputable, often the best, writers, when they are preoccupied with abnormal psychologic or pathologic phases of life. This element . . . in the larger communities . . . comprises a considerable, and often a representative segment of the constituency of the public library. That institution, therefore, when it commands resources ample to supply, first, the best books for the greatest number, and, second, the best books, i.e., those of the highest literary worth without any of the above qualifications, has the plain duty of serving its patrons to the extent of its resources.

"Perhaps only the largest and wealthiest libraries possess the right to acquire all of the

best in literature, without reference to any more utilitarian considerations; tho this would seem to set up a sorry and sordid distinction. But surely these do have not only the right, but the duty so to do, and equally the right to invoke the prevailing and accepted literary and æsthetic canons as their guides in such acquisition. The librarian is, after all, the servant of his generation, and cuts a poor and visibly self-conscious figure when he attempts to assume a more censorial character.

"They—the large libraries—have, of course, the ancillary duty of devising such methods of distribution as will ensure the rightful use of the 'objectionable' among their books, by persons of maturity and discretion only; and the mandatory obligation of protecting the immature and indiscreet from the effects of wrongful use. This does not seem to us to be as difficult as it sounds.

"As a matter of fact, we have come to the conclusion that most of the works of contemporary fiction which may be regarded as fraught with danger or offense, contain within themselves a sufficient preventive against wrongful use to make them much safer than they appear to be. They do not often tell a good story in the elemental sense. There is little to attract the youthful and immature mind to their perusal unprompted. Their attenuated plots, depicting the actions and reactions of groups of neurotic and unexciting personalities, afford few thrills comprehensible to any not equipped with a complete psychology of experiences. In short, these books, against which we are so sedulously seeking to protect a definite portion of our readers, are for the most part inherently fool-proof in style, plot, and treatment, and may safely be left to themselves with as little agitation and advertisement as possible. The average young, untutored, simple-minded, or otherwise immature or unsophisticated person whom we here connote in no offending sense by the ancient and generic monosyllable employed above, will rarely get farther than page ten. And these, we assume, are the only ones we have to guard, or to guard against. People endowed with the discretion that comes with years, but whose moral concepts do not accord with the presentments of the modern fictionist, may be expected to exercise that discretion in their own behalf, conceding to their fellow citizens the same inalienable right.

"And so this library quietly examines and weighs all modern novels from the single standpoint of literary value, adding those which are found worthy, according to the standards of the time, and having regard as well for all the numerous classes of readers whom it professes

to serve. In common with most public libraries, it disclaims the office of serving the expert or the specialist to the fullest extent of his specialty, whether that be science, philosophy, or pornography. But in the service of the normal and average man, whose kind comprises the greatest number, it exercises sufficient latitude and assumes sufficient judgment to seek to supply all of his normal wants, stimulated or created tho they may be by influences, tendencies, and fashions that it had no voice in formulating. And tho we may deplore them, we have felt no vocation to assume the rôle of Mrs. Partington, and to employ our little broom, contrived for other ends, in a futile attempt to sweep back the waves of the sea. . . .

"This library has only a very small assortment of books that are segregated from the general collections. These comprise the handful whose titles have been handed down thru the generations as classics of pruriency, which every school-boy is tempted sooner or later to try to secure. In these cases it is not the character of the books, but their spurious ill-fame, that compels their seclusion. Fool-proof tho most of them are, by reason of their tedious and antiquated or highly specialized style, their evil repute has served to destroy their intrinsic character, and has rendered them a nuisance among books and a vexation to librarians.

"In the matter of the sex-hygiene books, the difficulties are plainly pathologic. The wrongful use of these harmless and wholesome manuals clearly betrays the person of perverted impulses, against whom and the gratification of whose aberrations society must be protected. For this reason alone, these books are held for restricted circulation, to such persons only as exhibit satisfactory evidence of normal tendencies and good faith. This is not a difficult problem to solve.

"We have intentionally refrained from mentioning book-titles in connection with this discussion, and suggest the wisdom of eliminating them from the published report of this investigation."

St. Louis omits all objectionable books that have no permanent informational or artistic value. Informational sex-books are purchased only on recommendation of the local association of the American Social Hygiene Society.

In—"suggestive fiction is rejected unless it has literary merit or other qualities which appear to justify its purchase in spite of its objectionable features. Non-fiction discussing sex problems is selected carefully, with the aid of

¹ Wherever the name of a library is omitted, it means that the library in question preferred not to be quoted in this discussion.

authoritative reviews and advice of specialists. Most of the classics indicated are contained in the library, but are in one of the special reference collections, which is used mostly by special students, and is easy to control. Sometimes, as in the case of much advertised novels, purchase was deferred until after the popular demand was over, but ordered later at the request of some club or readers who wished the books for legitimate reasons.

Pittsburgh believes that books of an objectionable character which are useful in showing a phase of the life of a period, or are important from the standpoint of the evolution of literature, or have distinct literary merit, should be included among the resources of the library. Books purchased of this character, however, are placed under restricted circulation regulations. This basis of purchase is not interpreted to include the novel whose only claim to attention is its salaciousness.

The librarian in—believes that a library should have all classics, whether objectionable or not, as well as substantial medical works.

In the District of Columbia they are very strict in their choice of books for children, but try to be as liberal as possible in their choice of books for adults. The Librarian says: "We have a constituency perhaps as highly educated as any in the United States, and I am not disposed to go very far in the direction of deciding that such a constituency shall not have certain books which are on the market and allowed to go thru the mails. In making choices, there is always the individual judgment and the personal equation to be reckoned with. I distinctly do not think of myself as a public censor. If books have in them very much that is really disgusting, I am not ordinarily in favor of having such books. However, even among them their might be some that we would feel it necessary to have and to keep in locked cases. If I were to exclude all fiction that is suggestive . . . a very considerable percentage of the books now published would be excluded. Just now (April, 1922) I am somewhat concerned about the character of a large number of books on Freudianism that find their way into print and are asked for by readers. When I really come to face the question of excluding such books, or of refusing to buy them, I hesitate to take such responsibility. Perhaps we will have to meet the question by restricting their use. After all, is not the important thing to treat adult readers as tho they had grown up, and put the responsibility on them; and ought not the library to limit its responsibility to an attempt to keep objectionable books out of the hands of immature readers? In this matter we ought to have

better co-operation on the part of parents, and not be obliged to assume the responsibility entirely, as we are.

"I shall be much interested in your article. I hope your inquiry will not show that public librarians generally have become prudes or public censors; tho I confess that the 'strong stuff' now published gives strong provocation in this direction."

In Jersey City, the best and most important books on sex problems are placed in the library. "The unexpurgated editions of the classics, such as Boccaccio, etc., have not been placed in our library. The expurgated editions are sufficient for the needs of most of the students who patronize our library; and students who might have a legitimate need of the complete editions are so few, that we have never felt justified in placing such editions in the library. . . . The writer has been criticized by library patrons for having in circulation 'The Vicar of Wakefield,' 'The Three Musketeers,' and 'The Old Soak' by Don Marquis. On the other hand, some have complained because we did not circulate other books notoriously questionable, such as certain editions of Boccaccio and some books on sex."

The Librarian in Portland, Oregon, says: "Our policy, if we have one, is to be as broad as possible. . . . We are not trying to educate the people along these lines, but rather to safeguard young people whose morals might be affected. . . . Personally, I feel very strongly that the librarian's personal bias should not enter into the matter of the exclusion of books. If a book has sufficient literary merit to receive good reviews in creditable columns, it should be on the library shelves. What we should rule out, I think, is pure trash and pornographic literature." The general policy of the City Library Association, Springfield, Mass., is "to avoid the purchase of objectionable books, except in the case of books that are really noteworthy, of special literary merit, or otherwise valuable; but we mean to purchase, as a rule, current novels of real merit which perhaps would not be suited for general circulation. We do not consider sex-books objectionable, and of course we intend to own the classics. Current novels, unsuited to general circulation, which we purchase, are very few—hardly more than one or two a year."

Brockton, Mass., expresses itself as follows: "At one extreme, the library rejects outright books of slight merit. At the other extreme, it takes with almost equal readiness books of undoubted literary worth and substance, if they show any marks of permanence. This latter group are usually restricted in circulation, or, as we say, starred. In between these two ex-

tremes are naturally varying grades of books which we find it difficult to reject outright, or to put in general circulation. If we feel that a book is of sufficient literary merit or substance to add in spite of features which might be objectionable for young people or censorious readers, we purchase, and restrict its circulation."

At Indianapolis, in the case of objectionable books of literary merit, discussed seriously by reviewers of authority, for which there is a probable demand, the decision to purchase them is generally favorable, even tho they may be considered unsuitable for indiscriminate lending to young or inexperienced readers. "In the case of sex-books, an endeavor is made to have available enough of the best of these written for laymen or young people, discussing sex questions in a clear, serious, but non-technical way, such as those mentioned in the questionnaire or the approved list of the American Hygiene Association. Occasionally the more technical books on the subject are purchased for use by physicians and students in our medical department. As for classics grouped as 'Erotica,' etc., our purchase of these depends solely upon the legitimate demand, and the state of our book fund. We recently purchased for the general reference department a set of 'Arabian Nights,' unexpurgated."

The policy of the St. Paul Public Library is not definitely settled, the present plan being rather experimental. "Our objectionable books fall into four classes: (a) Sex-books and extreme socialistic books, which are in the Social Science Section; (b) Books of art anatomy, in the Fine Arts Section; (c) Books of obstetrics, biology, etc., in the Industrial Arts Section; (d) Suggestive fiction, in General Circulation. . . . Some persons object to our inclusion of objectionable books, others think we are too puritanical."

The Librarian of Denver holds common sense more highly than absolute consistency in the application of his library's policy. "Every book is judged on its intrinsic merits and value to a reading public, always remembering, however, the inability of the book fund to meet every need. If sex-books . . . are written by accredited, high-minded authors, and issued by publishers with ethical and professional standing, such books are purchased. Novels which reveal great artistry, and are written in a style to attract only sophisticated and experienced readers, are purchased even when they occasionally offend the taste and sense of propriety of some conservative and sensitive reader. Books of outstanding literary achievement, particularly those which thru years have become classics, are

purchased even if they be offensively frank in subject and unmoral in attitude. . . . No book which is immoral in intent or effect on the ordinary, moral, self-respecting citizen is knowingly purchased.

"The Denver Public Library is conservative and cautious in its careful selection of books for children and young readers. In these days characterized by 'the lost art of reticence,' the Denver Public Library is liberal in judgment regarding the purchase of books for adult readers, provided these books have literary and artistic merit. Since subjects, largely of sex, once taboo among nice people, are now frankly presented in club meetings, public discussions, newspapers, movies, and even in school, until as one professor remarked 'it has made the teaching of botany indecent,' the Denver Public Library, after selecting its books carefully, does not take too seriously the self-appointed censor of public morals, who usually reads entirely thru a frank book himself, but is vastly concerned over its moral effect on other readers."

Kansas City believes that the statement that the library cannot buy all books—even all the best—has generally been accepted as a broad explanation of the absence of certain titles. The Librarian adds: "It is a serious question in my mind whether such a discussion as this should be printed. It will subject libraries to derisive laughter on the part of the so-called 'young intellectuals.' It is a real problem, however, and I believe responsible library people would be benefited by a personal discussion at the A. L. A."

The policy of the—Public Library is to reject absolutely the worst, and to put on the "Permission Shelves" books by authors so well known that readers are sure to ask for them. "We have very few complaints, either on the part of citizens of very strict morals, or from those who wish to read such literature. I really think that we have adopted a middle course, which relieves us of severe criticism from either side."

The Detroit Public Library in the main approves for purchase such objectionable books as seem to be possessed of literary merit.

As for state library commissions, Wisconsin says it is seldom called on to exercise a strictly moral censorship in regard to fiction. "We do include in our list books on sex-hygiene and sex ethics, and make an effort to bring to the attention of our libraries books which treat these subjects with sanity and scientific knowledge. Books of the third class, known as 'Erotica,' etc., are entirely outside our scope."

In New Jersey, the Public Library Commission does not buy objectionable books, except

under most unusual circumstances. "Our book funds are so limited that we do not feel that we can invest in books that are not the best, and cannot be generally circulated. We did buy one copy of a war experience book, because of the controversy regarding it, and because it was a contribution to a subject which many wished seriously to study. One debated novel we would not consider under any circumstances, because there is no element in it that contributes to the solution of any problem, social or economic. If upon consideration we find that the contribution to human knowledge or toward the solution of a problem is great enough to outweigh the objectionable features, we buy one copy, or perhaps two, of the book. Even in this we consider whether the dirt is brought in merely for dirt's sake, or because it is necessary to the working out of the problem.

"A leading book on adolescence we buy as freely as the demand necessitates, and as our funds permit, because it never occurred to us that any one could consider it an objectionable book. The sex series we do not buy at all, because we think that this is not a subject that any public library is competent to handle. We do not buy the 'amerons' or the like, but depend

upon a large library to lend them to us when necessary."

The Public Library Commission of Indiana does not aim to purchase objectionable books which cannot be freely circulated; but, as in all libraries, these slip in occasionally. They are then kept on the regular shelves, but not sent out except on special calls from libraries or clubs familiar with their contents. "We have a few books on sex-hygiene; but these, too, are not used indiscriminately in general travelling libraries. We do not purchase or keep any sets of certain unexpurgated editions which could not be generally circulated."

The California State Library reports: "We buy no fiction, which, of course, eliminates the large part of the material under discussion. Of the sex-books we buy those which are well reviewed and seem of some value, and circulate them freely. Certain titles are reserved for the use of students and physicians; but the majority of the books are circulated without question. We buy editions of the classics which have a literary value, whether they are expurgated or not, and circulate them without question."

(To be concluded)

Favorite Books of the Lightfingered

THE losses from the Rental Collection are much higher than from any other class of books in the Grand Rapids Public Library. There seems to go with the reading of certain classes of modern fiction an extra moral hazard. Or perhaps one might better say that one type lives on a different moral plane from the type reading another class. It would be a valuable study to be able to determine what relation, if any, exists between the readers of different authors in the Rental Collection. For example, does the average person who reads Sinclair (Bower) have less conscience about stealing (this is a harsh, but nevertheless the only proper word that applies) a book by his favorite author than the reader, say, of Main Street. To be able to apprehend the persons responsible for improperly taking one hundred rental books would afford the opportunity for a most interesting and valuable study in psychology and morals.

Books by the following authors to the number of three or more were improperly taken—without having them charged and without returning them—from the Rental Collection during the year:

Curwood, James Oliver, 5. (3 copies of Valley of Silent Men.)

Fox, John, 6. (3 copies of Erskine Dale.)

Grey, Zane, 5. (3 copies of Rainbow Trail.)

Oppenheim, Edward Phillips, 6.

Ostrander, Isabel E., 3.

Raine, William MacLeod, 3.

Sinclair, Bertha M. (B. M. Bower), 11. (3 copies of Sky rider.)

Ward, Arthur S., 5. (3 copies of Golden Scorpion.)

Williamson, Charles N. and Alice M., 3.

It will be noticed that the authors whose books are most subject to being taken without leave are all writers of adventure, detective, or western stories.

The following authors who are represented in the Rental Collection by equally large numbers of books, and in one or two cases even a larger number than any of those mentioned above, are not represented at all in the list of books that disappeared from the Rental Collection. Their titles in the Rental Collection to the number of five or more copies are mentioned:

Fisher, Dorothy Canfield. Brimming Cup.

Hutchinson, Arthur. If Winter Comes.

Irwin, Wallace. Seed of the Sun.

Lewis, Sinclair. Main Street.

Lincoln, Joseph C. Galusha the Magnificent.

Lynde, Francis. Fire Bringers.

Rinehart, Mary Roberts. Amazing Interlude.

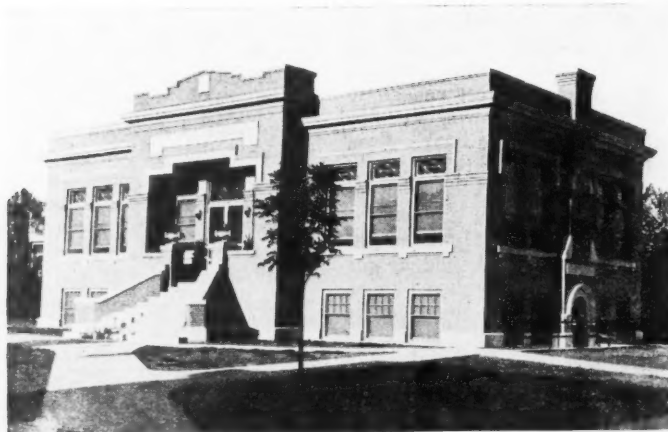
Rinehart, Mary Roberts. More Tish.

Tarkington, Booth. Alice Adams.

The rental books are shelved in the Registration Room where everyone has free access to them as to all the other books in this room. On a busy Saturday over a thousand people use this room, but the only books in the room

subject to unusual loss are those in the Rental Collection. When the room is overcrowded, as it frequently is, it is extremely difficult to detect the taking of a book improperly.—From the report of the Grand Rapids Public Library for the year 1921-1922.

The Potter Free County Library at Amarillo



THE Potter County (Texas) Free Library and Rest-room at Amarillo, the first building in Texas constructed especially for a county library. It is built of buff face brick with white stone trimmings, and is situated on the southwest corner of the courthouse grounds. The library feature predominates; the Library occupying the entire main floor, and above the main entrance is the inscription "Potter County Free Library." The county rest-room occupies

about half of the basement on the south side, and there is an assembly room on the north side. A pleasing feature of the rest-room is the fact that it is entered not by stairs, but by an inclined plane to accommodate baby carriages easily. The rest-room and assembly hall have separate entrances. The building is heated with steam. The library has hardwood floors, walls of gray tinted plaster, and cream colored ceiling. E. W.



The Greek Immigrant and the Library*

By MARGERY QUIGLEY

Librarian Endicott (N. Y.) Free Library

IF one walks thru a Greek neighborhood and reads the names of the coffee houses, one sees how widely scattered the "home-towns" of the Greeks are. Many café signs unconsciously proclaim that the proprietor has emigrated from far east of Constantinople, for Turkey in Europe, and Asia Minor contribute great numbers of Greeks to America.

Irrespective of country of birth, Greek is the mother tongue of some four hundred thousand immigrants to the United States, one-fifth of whom are naturalized citizens. There are twice as many Greeks in America as in Athens. Consulates in the United States number twelve.

Rev. N. M. Lacey says, "So evenly is the Greek population distributed that a recent list of Red Cross contributors published in a Greek newspaper represented nearly every state in the Union and contained the names of numerous towns, small, obscure, remote and unfamiliar." The Greeks have penetrated certain business activities so thoroly that possible points of contact with them are more frequent than with most new immigrants. Many live scattered thru the city near their places of business instead of in a single colony.

Business activities of the Greeks include the fruit and flower trade, candy stores, hotel and restaurant management, importing and the management of vaudeville and movie houses.

A few large and conspicuous colonies are the result of single industries. Among these are the sponge fisheries of Florida, the lobster fisheries off the New England coast and the colony at Lowell made up of workers in textiles. In the west great numbers work in the meat packing houses or in building railroads.

Especially among the Greek and Balkan immigrants and the people from Asia Minor the communal system of living, or "boarding," is the rule. The young men come over alone and if they have families send for them later. Boarders in such seriously overcrowded quarters do not draw books for home use to any extent. In their scant leisure they avidly read the newspapers, with their brief items, and crowd the coffee houses. Half the patrons of a Greek coffee house are either reading the

newspaper or discussing it. The assistant in charge of the public library deposit at Hull House reports that the Greeks there would rather read newspapers than books. The boarding house problem is connected closely with the coffee house, a desirable social complement in many cases. The best estimate of the Greek coffee house is given in the Cleveland Recreation Survey in the volume "Commercial Recreation."

In general, the library can not be said to offer the usual Greek male adult the companionship, diversion and rest of the coffee house. The coffee house, however, makes a fine medium of library publicity. Peabody, Mass., reports, "With the aid of a young Greek friend the library has placed lists of the collection in the various Greek halls and coffee houses." Many are glad to give library signs space on their walls. Another library has tried a deposit at a coffee house.

When we realize how many Greeks live in boarding houses, we see the value of such libraries as are working with hospitals. When a Greek is hurt or ill he goes to a hospital, chiefly because there is no place in the lodging house for him to obtain the necessary care. Davis finds that altho hospital care is practically ignored among the Poles, Italians and Jews, the Greeks use the hospital very frequently. Greek societies employ a doctor on contract who cares for members in some hospital where the expenses are paid by the society. The public library in Salt Lake City reports "We have given out more thru our hospital service to Greek patients sent in from the mines than directly from the library." Greek travelling libraries have been loaned by the Massachusetts Division of Public Libraries to the Parker Hill Hospital.

Greek women here are in the approximate proportion of one to every nine men. Few if any of the Greek women here work outside the home. As a rule they are good housekeepers and cooks and are eagerly sought in marriage. The pictures of Greek cakes and delicacies in Mrs. Dragoumis's "Under the Greek Skies" and the recipes in Davis' "Immigrant Health" give one a new idea of Greek households. The International Institutes of the Y. W. C. A. have eleven workers speaking Greek in Lowell, New York City, Reading, Pa., Pittsburgh, Akron, Detroit, Brooklyn, Toledo. These workers visit

* This is the sixth paper in a series furnished by the A. L. A. Committee on Work with Foreign Born of which Mrs. Eleanor E. Ledbetter of the Cleveland Public Library is chairman.

the Greek women in their homes and help in every way possible to make connections for the women with the various American social institutions. They co-operate heartily with the libraries. The libraries of Detroit, Gary, Springfield, Mass., and Pittsburgh make special mention of this relation.

Children born in this country of Greek parents are now to be found in the early grades of the schools and in the children's rooms of libraries. The total number of Greek children in the United States is not large. Gary, for example, reports that there are only one hundred and eighty-eight Greek children of school age in that city. Schools are attached to the church in the few cases where there are enough children and means to pay a teacher. These are not parochial schools in the accepted sense but are more nearly simple language and religion classes teaching the church service primarily. Detroit has one of these parochial schools with one teacher who "comes to the library."

Daniels sums up the Greek "community" clearly in "America via the Neighborhood." Participation in the management of the church by the men is anything but a passive matter. All Orthodox Greeks in a colony are organized into an "Orthodox Greek Community" whose elected officers in a truly democratic manner establish and maintain the church and assume responsibility for the group in all matters of general concern. The president and not the priest is the head of the community. The St. Louis Public Library at one time placed a deposit of Greek books in one of the Greek churches, to be issued as in a Sunday School library. The reports and general management were not considered very satisfactory or definite.

"The Immigrant Press and Its Control" by Park covers the Greek newspapers, the literary language and the dialects, and many social facts so adequately that I should advise reading this book at once in connection with work with the Greeks. Most libraries which subscribe to Greek papers take either or both of the New York dailies, *Atlantis* (203 West 25th Street) and the *National Herald* (134 West 26th Street). The former, founded in 1894, is the organ of the Royalist faction, the *Herald* of the Venizelos party. The subscription lists of both papers are fairly large, so that many libraries think that the Greeks in their towns are pretty well reached thru their own subscriptions.

Between ten and fifteen Greek papers, chiefly weeklies, are published in the United States. Some of the papers listed in Ayer's last Newspaper Annual and Directory, among them the *Loxias* of Chicago and the paper published in Salt Lake City, have already gone out of ex-

istence or moved to another town. Peabody reports the publication of articles about the library in the local Greek paper. Detroit says that the "one Greek paper occasionally published here prints from time to time lists of the new Greek books in the Library."

The pitfalls for librarians in work with the Greeks will be discovered rather more rapidly than in work with many nationalities. First, there is the warning in regard to book selection and book purchase which Mrs. Allesios stresses. Then the factions into which the Greeks divide are always snags for the unwary. Just now American Greeks are divided on home politics—Constantine or Venizelos. One must also be careful not to mistake a very small organization for something which represents the whole body of Greeks in the town. At no time do Greeks work well together. Instead countless groups of about ten men from the same village start sick benefits or clubs which endeavor to raise money for some public enterprise in the home town. In the West work with Greeks is not always satisfactory because of the lack of permanency in the larger labor groups. Greeks there are largely of the floating population.

In connection with health work among the foreign-born, Davis in his "Immigrant Health and the Community" says, "the large city has been the experiment station for technique—the small community is the place where these policies and methods must be applied if they are to reach the mass of the people." From the reports I have received this seems to hold true for library work with the Greeks. The large city libraries send discouraged reports of circulation and "contacts" while the librarians in places of five thousand and thereabouts are getting good results in proportion to the Greeks in their communities.

Personal relations established by the library are valuable and frequent. The librarian at Ipswich, Mass., for example, formed a Greek girls' club which has been going on for about ten years. The small libraries are trying to work out plans for pools or for interchange. Such books as state commissions own are constantly in circulation.

Of the publicity material in Greek for distribution outside the library, there have come to my attention three different examples: an invitation to use the library issued by the Worcester (Mass.) Library; a list of books by the City Library of Springfield, Mass., and a placard directing Greek readers to the Chatham Square Branch of the New York Public Library. Commercial Library supply houses have no posters, bookmarks or other publicity in Greek type. A large percentage of the libraries

report visits to the library by Greeks under the direction of their teachers of English; and occasionally the priest or the consul may act as leader of the expedition. The LIBRARY JOURNAL for January 1, 1920, describes a successful gathering at the St. Louis Public Library, with some two hundred Greeks in attendance. Forms taken by similar "Greek nights" include lectures in Greek interpreting the spirit and the political routine of America, as those held under the direction of the Massachusetts Division of Public Libraries at the beginning of the War and those in Springfield, Mass., and Denver.

Most libraries criticize themselves for not following up the lectures and receptions in some way. Some of the letters I have received have brought out the fact that there should be a Greek guest or "outside speaker." The names of Greek students in the United States who would be suitable speakers may be obtained thru the Y. M. C. A. (address Miss Rhoda Lawrence, 347 Madison Ave., New York City) which is now making an index of all foreign students, male and female, in the colleges of this country. Greek students in New York City are listed with Harry Edmonds, Cosmopolitan Club, 2928 Broadway, and those in the vicinity of Boston with the *Helicon Society* (in care of the Greek consul, 62 Long Wharf Street, Boston). In every case more native Americans should be invited, representing as many sections of the community life as possible. The factions among the Greeks themselves are, of course, an additional problem in such receptions.

Two hundred Greek titles with translations were printed in English type in the *Monthly Bulletin* of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh for November, 1921.

The English-Modern Greek and Modern Greek-English dictionary published by Atlantis, c 1917, contains an appendix of given names which may be useful at times in figuring out signatures. The Library of Congress publishes two transliteration cards which are as useful at the registration-desk as they are in cataloging. These cards read at the base "L of C Cat. rules (Suppl.) Rule II—Printed Jan. 26, 1905." The heading of each card is Transliteration—Modern Greek.

When one member of the family writes in Greek and another in English there is often considerable difference in the general appearance of the name, particularly when the names in the original Greek begin with those letters which resemble our B, P, X, and H. Transliterated or respelled by the school teacher these letters appear in English as V, R, H, and I, respective-

ly. The L. C. transliteration cards explain the variations.

In "The American Language," Mencken has a chapter called "Proper Names" which might well be used as a manual at the registration desk of libraries with foreign borrowers. On the authority of S. S. Lontos, of *Atlantis* he gives the following English substitutes which the Greeks have frequently adopted after a short residence in this country.

"The Greek Triantafyllopoulos (signifying *rose*) is often turned into the English Rose, Giannopoulos becomes Johnson, and Demetriades becomes Jameson. So, too, Constantinopoulos is shortened to Constant or Constantine, Athanasios to Nathan or Athan, Pappadakis, Pappadopoulos of Pappademetriou to Pappas. Transliteration also enters into the matter, as in the change from Mylonas to Miller, from Demopoulos to DeMoss, and from Christides to Christie. . . . The Greek Athanasios is changed to Nathan or Tom, Panagiotis to Peter Constantine to Gus, Demetrios to James, Chasalambos to Charles and Vasilios (Basil) to Bill."

Librarians will find useful the following:

Pamphlets

Cole, W. I. Immigrant races in Massachusetts: The Greeks. Massachusetts Bureau of Immigration, 1919.

Lacey, T. J. Our Greek immigrants. The author, 4th Avenue and Pacific Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Greeks in America. *Literary Digest*, December 7, 1918. One page, unsigned.

Books

Burgess Thomas. Greeks in America; an account of their coming progress, customs, living and aspirations. Sherman French, 1913.

Fairchild, H. P. Greek immigration to the United States. Yale University Press, 1911.

Xenides, J. P. Greeks in America. Doran, 1922.

Books containing scattered information of great value

Daniels, John. America via the neighborhood. Harper, 1920.

Davis, M. M. Immigrant health and the community. Harper, 1921.

Park, E. Immigrant press and its control. Harper, 1922.

A business men's library to "include the ten most authoritative books on every branch of business and industry" is being collected by Mr. L. M. Boomer, managing director of the McAlpin Hotel, where the collection will be lodged.

Selection and Purchase of Modern Greek Books

FOR a period of about ten years the New York Public Library has been building up a collection of Modern Greek books, and experience has shown that it is more satisfactory for libraries to buy from either of the two most prominent Greek newspapers, both published in New York, the *Atlantis* and the *Ethnikos Kyrix* (*National Herald*), unless the librarian has sufficient acquaintance with the language to choose the books for herself, or has sufficient faith in the local dealer giving her what is asked for. Both of these newspapers are widely read and each maintains a publishing and order department. Many of the best type of books come from Athens, but conditions in Greece are now so unsatisfactory that it seems as tho the libraries would do better to be content with what can be had in America, and wait for settlement of Greek affairs before ordering from abroad. It is true that the lowered value of the drachma might seem to be favorable to purchasing, and it is also true that there are bookstores in Athens which have excellent and representative collections. Nevertheless, importation is not advised at this time. Before the appended list was completed, the *Atlantis* and the *National Herald* were both visited and the list checked up with their stock, so that these titles at least should be available. The *Atlantis* is preparing a new catalog of books, and *National Herald* has one which is fairly up-to-date.

There are certain pitfalls to be avoided in making a selection of Greek books, and the one which is certain to entangle the feet of the unwary is that of taking inexpert advice as to the kind of books likely to have an appeal. There are amiable and kindly persons who will offer a librarian a selection of books for purchase which presupposes a far greater culture than will be found among the readers to whom the books are expected to appeal. Dealers are very likely to belong to this class of persons. Also, many of them seem to feel that one book is quite as good as another, so that if the title asked for is not in stock, they will make up the desired number with another title desirable, or not. I do not intend to imply that the dealers are not honest; I want simply to point out that they do not understand the public library point of view, and a library which can afford only a limited number of books should naturally have those with the widest appeal, and books for first purchase should also be of this type.

Here is a list of books in modern Greek. It does not pretend to be an exhaustive one; it is a list of popular books available at the present time. (A) indicates *Atlantis*, 203 West 25th Street, New York; and (N) the *National Herald*, 134 West 26th Street, New York.

FICTION

- Athenaeos. Sklava (A)
- Bernadakis. Maria Doxaparte (A)
- Bernadakis. Nikephoros Phokas (A)
- Bikelas. Loukis Laras (A)
- Bisson. Agnostos (A)
- Cervantes. Don Quixote (N)
- Drosines. Votani tes agapes (N)
- Dumas. Vicomte de Bragelonne (A)
- Meta eikosi ete (Twenty years after) (A)
- Mohikanai tou Parision (A)
- Salvatores (A)
- Vassilissa Margo (Marguerite de Valois) (A)
- Eliades. D. Exachaste agape. (Author. 134 West 26th Street, New York)
- Hugo. Athlioi (Les misérables) (A)
- Jokai. Leon ton Joanninou (A)
- Kyriakos. Irma he Tsingana (N)
- Kassiane (A)
- Konstantinos Palaiologos (A)
- Nikolopoulos. Maria Magdelene (N)
- Orstaiin. Ho ingomar kai ho Sherlock Holmes (A)
- Sienkiewicz. Quo Cadis (A)
- Tanagra. Makedonikai rapsodiai (A)
- Verne. Apo tes ges sie ten selenen (A)
- Ta pentakosia Lekatommuria tes Begorem (A)

NON-FICTION

- Konstantinidos. Hellenike mythologia (A)
- Kleidi tou Hellenos en Amerike (N)
- Maeterlinck. Zoë tou Melisson (Life of the bee) (A)
- Guines. Megale Amerikanike mageririke (cook book) (A)
- Atlantis. Megale mageirike (cook book) (A)
- Paktikos. 260 demode Hellenike aismata (Greek folk songs) (A)
- Ferbos. Nea epistolografike (letter-writer) (A)
- Zoniades. Pleres Helleno-Anglikon (letter-writer) (A)
- Homer. Ilias (A)
- Palamas. Matia test psyches mou (Poetry) (A)
- Tragoudia tes patridos mou (Poetry) (A)
- Kokkinaki. Panellenios anthologia (Poetry) (A)
- Polemi. Lyra (A)
- Bernadakis. Merope (A)
- Drousen. Historia tou megalou Alexandrou (A)
- Vlastos. Historia . . . tes Amerikas (A)
- Aesop. Fables (A)
- Amicis. Kardia (A)
- Andersen. Fairy tales (A)
- Defoe. Robinson Crusoe (A)
- Dickens. Dombey and son (A)
- Drocines. Fairy tales for children (A)
- Stevenson. He nesos me ton thesauron (A)

ALISON B. ALESSIOS, Librarian.
Chatham Square Branch,
New York Public Library.

The John Rylands Library

ONE of the favorite philanthropies of John Rylands of Manchester was adding to the studies of the poorer Free Church ministers gifts of books which their own means did not allow them to purchase, as Henry Guppy, the present librarian of the Rylands Library, relates in his illustrated "Brief Record of twenty-One Years' Work" of the library (Longmans, Green, 1921). It was therefore natural for Mrs. Rylands when on the death of her husband in 1888 she considered establishing a library to plan it a theological library, a religious foundation to be administered and enlarged with unusual liberality of outlook. In 1892, two years after the construction of the library building had started, an opportunity occurred which broadened her first plans, when Earl Spencer decided to dispose of the Althorp Library and Mrs. Rylands acquired it *en bloc* for nearly a quarter of a million pounds. The library, numbering more than 40,000 volumes is "by common consent the most splendid part" of all the Rylands collections, now numbering more than 250,000 volumes. The library building and its contents were formally dedicated to the public October 6, 1899. In August, 1901, an equally important acquisition was made with Mrs. Rylands' purchase of the celebrated collection of illuminated and other manuscripts belonging to the Earl of Crawford, numbering upwards of six thousand items, for little less than had been paid for the Althorp library. This addition gave the library a position with regard to Oriental and Western manuscripts which it previously occupied as regards early printed books thru the possession of the Althorp collection.

Mrs. Rylands undertook to defray the cost of cataloging the Crawford collection, but died in 1908 before she could see the completion of the undertaking, altho several of the catalogs have appeared and others may be expected shortly. These and the numerous other printed catalogs issued have formed part of the plan of the board of governors to make the riches of the library available to scholars and the general public. Special working quarters where rare books may be used under supervision and the installation of a photostat machine have provided for the needs of the one class as exhibitions, public lectures and bibliographical and other demonstrations have for the other. The *Bulletin*, commenced in 1903 and continued by annual issues until 1908, was temporarily

discontinued in the latter year, resuming publication in 1914 to meet the demand its absence had caused.

The library, as befits its origin, is very rich in patristic and scholastic theology and in Bible texts, and its liturgical section is very strong. In other fields of literature later developed it has a collection of upwards of 3,000 volumes printed before the year 1501. The famous block-print of "Saint Christopher" bearing an inscription and the date 1423 is the earliest known piece of European printing to which an "unquestioned and, until recently, unchallenged" date is attached, and is the only known copy. There are fifty examples of the productions of the first press or presses of Mainz, with which the names of Gutenberg, Fust, and Schoeffer are connected. With the exception of the "Donatus", of which not even a fragment of the 300 copies is known to exist, the library possesses a copy of every book mentioned in the famous Sweynheym and Pannartz catalog of 1472, published by these printers, who set up their press in the Benedictine monastery at Subiaco in 1465. Many examples from presses in Venice, Naples, Basle, Paris, Lyons and other centres of printing are owned by the library. It has sixty Caxtons, four of which are unique. The collection of Aldines is considered to be the largest ever brought together, numbering as it does upwards of 800 volumes, many of them printed on vellum. The Dante collection numbers nearly 6,000 volumes. Shakespeare is well represented with two sets of the four folios and the "Sonnets" of 1609 and 1640. While all departments of knowledge are fully represented in the library, the historical, bibliographical and periodical literature sections are particularly stressed.

The collection of manuscripts now includes more than ten thousand pieces, systematic development beginning with the acquisition of the manuscripts of the Earl of Crawford and Balcanes.

The most notable achievement of the library of recent years outside its own activities has been its part in the restoration of the library of the University of Louvain. Four months after the destruction of the library by the German army in August, 1914, the governors offered 200 volumes as the nucleus of a new library. In April, 1915, the co-operation of other libraries was asked thru the *Bulletin*, when the John Rylands Library announced its willingness to be the custodian of all suitable

books offered as gifts until such time as Belgium had been freed of invaders and the University repatriated. Altho the work of receiving, binding and repairing, registering, cataloging, repacking, making ready for shipment and the huge amount of correspondence involved in all these activities were sometimes a serious tax on the resources of the library, the staff regarded it as a labor of love, and felt itself repaid by the fact that a total of at least 40,000 volumes were assembled and presented to Louvain.

The Harvard War Collection

BESIDES the war books and pamphlets which the Harvard Library has acquired by gift, purchase, and even capture, as in the case of a collection of German publications rounded up in England by the British censor and presented to the library after the cessation of hostilities, a great collection of war posters, songs and periodical publications has been amassed, according to M. P. Wood in *Harvard Library Notes* for May. Posters of all nationalities, Russian, Italian, Belgian, French, American, British, Czech, Austrian, German and Polish are included.

Of the papers published by and for the men in the service the library has a complete file of *Stars and Stripes*, the official newspaper of the A. E. F., and the *Bulletin des Armées de la République*, issued by the French government for circulation among the soldiers, finally censored and ceasing publication in December. It has recently been fortunate in acquiring a complete file of *La Libre Belgique*, the elusive publication issued by Belgian patriots during the occupation under the noses of the German invaders, who tried in vain to suppress it. The "famous or rather infamous" *Gazette des Ardennes*, published by the Germans for propaganda purposes in the occupied territories of northern France, is also complete.

The big foreign newspapers represented for the war years by complete files are the London *Times*, the Paris *Illustration*, and *La Belgique*, a paper issued in Brussels by the Belgians during the occupation. The Vienna *Neue Freie Presse* is nearly complete, and there are full sets of the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, *Fliegende Blätter*, and *Simplicissimus* are in the collection.

The map room owns French, Austrian and German staff maps. The Italian, Russian, Balkan and Turkish fronts are all represented in the war classification, notably the long series "Diario della Guerra d'Italia; raccolta dei bulletini ufficiali," giving a full survey of the whole field of Italian activity.

Classification of war material has been planned on broad and elastic lines. Purely literary works, fiction and poetry, have been placed in the literature groups. Books on the political and domestic phases of the history of an individual country during the war period are placed with that country. Histories of military operations and campaigns go into the war group. With France, Belgium and Serbia, countries which were invaded and where military and political activities cannot well be separated, the books have fitted for the most part into the war classification.

An Impostor

To the Editor of the LIBRARY JOURNAL:

A man calling himself Mr. Russell and claiming to be employed under the supervision of the superintendent of buildings in the Detroit Public Library, came to the office recently, said he was on the way to Rochester, Minnesota, for an operation and wanted to borrow \$5.25 because he had lost his pocket-book. He offered no means of identification but agreed to leave his traveling bag as security. We told him he could have the money if he would leave his bag and he went out to get it but did not return.

In reply to our letter of inquiry, Miss Hazel C. Clark of the Circulation Department of the Detroit Public Library says:

"I had a somewhat similar experience about two weeks ago. A man claiming his father was connected with the janitor service of the Cleveland Public Library, and who gave his name as Russell, appeared here on Saturday night, asking for a loan of about eight dollars for his fare to Holland, Michigan, where he was to join his family."

CARL H. MILAM, *Secretary*, A. L. A.

Clippings in Minneapolis

"The subjects most in demand in the Clipping department of the Library are: cancellation of the allied debt, capital punishment, crime, effects of prohibition, flappers, government regulation of coal prices, jokes, Great Lakes, St. Lawrence waterway, Kansas court of industrial relations, independence of Ireland, Minneapolis city charter, Mississippi river dam, Muscle Shoals, open versus closed shop, Passion Play at Oberammergau, professionalism in college athletics, restriction of immigration and the soldier's bonus. The circulation of clippings was 20,489 in 1922 and 18,021 in 1921 for the six month period. The gain to date is 2,468."

—*Community Bookshelf* (Minneapolis).

Best Books of 1921 for Children

THE following table represents the vote of thirteen of the leading children's librarians of the country as to the best books published in the year of 1921 for the children's shelves of a public library, the vote being based on a tentative list selected and presented by the book selection section of the New York State Library. The titles are given in the order of number of favorable votes received by each. The sign ++ indicates books which in the voter's judgment should surely be included; + books which are good and deserving favorable consideration; — books which are judged not worthy of inclusion.—*New York Libraries.*

Total number of favorable votes		++	+	—
13	Hawes, C. B. <i>The great quest.</i> (Atlantic Monthly)	8	5	0
13	Tyler, A. C. <i>Twenty-four unusual stories for boys and girls.</i> (Harcourt)	5	8	0
12	Van Loon, H. W. <i>The story of mankind.</i> (Boni and Liveright)	11	1	0
12	Moses, M. J. <i>ed.</i> <i>A treasury of plays for children.</i> (Little)	9	3	0
11	Colum, Padraic. <i>The golden fleece.</i> (Macmillan)	9	2	0
11	Mathews, F. S. <i>The book of birds for young people.</i> (Putnam)	6	5	0
11	Porter, Jane. <i>The Scottish chiefs; ed. by Kate Douglas Wiggin & Nora A. Smith; il. by N. C. Wyeth.</i> (Scribner)	6	5	1
11	Lamprey, Louise. <i>Days of the discoverers.</i> (Stokes)	5	6	1
11	White, E. O. <i>Peggy in her blue frock.</i> (Houghton)	5	6	1
11	Patch, E. M. <i>Bird stories.</i> (Atlantic Monthly)	4	7	0
11	Smith, E. S. <i>ed.</i> <i>Heroines of history and legend.</i> (Lothrop)	3	8	0
11	Crumm, Irving. <i>The boys' book of railroads.</i> (Dodd)	2	9	0
11	Wright, H. S. <i>New plays from old tales.</i> (Macmillan)	2	9	0
10	Perkins, L. F. <i>The Puritan twins.</i> (Houghton)	6	4	0
10	Bowen, William. <i>The old tobacco shop.</i> (Macmillan)	6	4	2
10	Marshall, Bernard. <i>Cedric the forester.</i> (Appleton)	5	5	0
10	Tarbell, I. M. <i>The boy scouts' life of Lincoln.</i> (Macmillan)	5	5	0
10	Hawthorne, Hallam. <i>Strange adventures of a pebble.</i> (Scribner)	5	5	1
10	Turner, N. B. <i>Zodiac town.</i> (Atlantic Monthly)	4	6	1
10	Fillmore, P. H. <i>The laughing prince.</i> (Harcourt)	4	6	2
10	Beard, D. C. <i>The American boys' handy-book of campfire and woodcraft.</i> (Lippincott)	3	7	0
10	Fabre, J. H. <i>Animal life in field and garden.</i> (Century)	2	8	0

10	Morgan, A. P. (A. M. Powell, pseud.) <i>Boys' home book of science and construction.</i> (Lothrop)	2	8	0
10	Prescott, D. R. <i>A day in a colonial home.</i> (M. Jones)	2	8	0
9	Parkman, M. R. <i>Conquests of invention.</i> (Century)	5	4	1
9	Adams, Katharine. <i>Midsummer.</i> (Macmillan)	4	5	0
9	Heyliger, William. <i>High Benton, worker.</i> (Appleton)	3	6	1
9	Irving, Washington. <i>Rip Van Winkle; il. by N. C. Wyeth.</i> (McKay)	3	6	1
9	Meigs, Cornelia. <i>The windy hill.</i> (Macmillan)	2	7	1
9	Brown, E. A. <i>Silver bear.</i> (Lothrop)	1	8	0
8	Phillips, E. C. <i>Black-eyed Susan.</i> (Houghton)	3	5	0
8	Bailey, Margery. <i>The little man with one shoe.</i> (Little)	3	5	3
8	Mathiews, F. K. <i>ed.</i> <i>The boy scouts' book of campfire stories.</i> (Appleton)	2	6	1
8	Rolt-Wheeler, F. W. <i>The book of cowboys.</i> (Lothrop)	2	6	2
8	Dasent, Sir G. W. <i>East o' the sun and west o' the moon; il. by Edna Cooke</i>	1	7	0
8	Aesop. <i>The Herford Aesop.</i> (Stokes)	0	8	1

Serious Books and Their Readers

THE accusation that the American public does not read a serious book a year is not borne out by the records of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh. A great variety of persons have shown their interest during the summer in books very far removed from fiction and that light reading supposed to be in demand for summer perusal.

The records of eight copies of Van Loon's "Story of Mankind," which had circulated during a period of four months, show a wide range of readers. During that time, they were read by sixteen school teachers. That is not surprising, as this book is on the Teachers' Reading List, but it was also read by a consulting engineer, a fireman, three clergymen, a chemist, a mechanic, a writer, two laborers, two salesman, an editor, a mining engineer, a pattern maker, a physician, one motorman, a stock boy, a real estate agent, three clerks, a car repairer, five librarians, a baker, a merchant, a police lieutenant, a jeweler, thirteen students, and eleven people of leisure.

Of the seventy-two people who borrowed it a little more than one-third were women. From the home of a day laborer, to that of a consulting engineer, from the baker to the jeweler and then on to the police lieutenant, the book journeys on. It would be interesting to know what each reader thought about it.

During this same period, "Outwitting Our Nerves" by Jackson and Salisbury was read by four stenographers, a broker, three private secretaries, three librarians, one clerk, one minister, an inspector, two unemployed women, a consulting engineer, a manager, a lawyer, four students, the members of a woman's club, a teacher, a social worker, and an advertising manager. We all want to outwit our nerves if they show signs of outwitting us, but the women do not seem to specialize in them as we have been led to believe.

Two copies of Harry A. Franck's new book "Working North From Patagonia," the narrative of a journey, earned on the way, thru southern and eastern South America, have been in the library for about six months. They have been read by a Court House clerk, a purchasing agent, an attorney, a civil engineer, three students, a teacher, two clerks, two women of leisure, one employee of the United States Bureau of Mines, a librarian, an agent, a stenographer, one unemployed man and a worker in a dental laboratory.

Robinson's "Mind in the Making," on the relation of intelligence to social reform, is proving just as interesting as the others. It has been in the library about two months, and salesmen, clerks, physicians, restaurant employees, a representative, a janitor, a contractor—"all sorts and conditions of men"—are requesting it.

In this democratic land, it means a great deal to know that our democracy is that of the intellect as well as that of politics.

GRACE E. WINDSOR.

The Students' Exhibition at Princeton

AN exhibition recently held at Princeton University Library, is unique in the history of that Library, and possibly in the history of college libraries in the United States. It was an exhibition of books, manuscripts and autograph letters belonging to the students themselves. The collection, filling six cases, contained manuscripts, illuminated and otherwise, incunabula, early English and American editions, many of them "firsts," Princetoniana, and examples of modern binding and printing, as well as some old newspapers and many autographed letters.

One of the books, the *Logica* of Paulus Pergolensis is said to be the only copy in the United States. There were twelve parchment manuscripts, deeds of land of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries; two illuminated Books of Hours of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries; the Nuremberg Chronicle, 1497, with over two

thousand woodcuts, and many others of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. To many people the most entertaining contribution was "A History of the American Revolution; in Scripture Style," 1823. The following is a selection from the chapter on "The Expedition to Princeton."

"And the men of Britain fled to a certain building, where children were taught after the perfect manner of the law of their fathers: moreover they were taught to speak in foreign tongues! and to cut curious figures on paper! and there were also some stargazers amongst them! Now the building was called a college."

The idea of the Exhibition was conceived and executed within two weeks. Doubtless the display would have been larger, had there been more time for preparation. Only the undergraduates took part. The owners of the books were enthusiastic co-operators in collecting and arranging the exhibits, and were the most constant visitors, coming in several times a day, either to gloat in private over their treasures, or to bring in some comrade to whom nonchalantly to display their names typed on catalog cards below their volumes. The windows of the Exhibition Room look out on that "certain building" where children are still being taught after the imperfect manner of their fathers. The old college is proud of this creditable exhibition of some of its students.

ANNETTE REYNAUD.

Help for Russian Librarians

THE American Relief Administration, in transmitting an appeal from Russian librarians, says this kind of appeal "comes with a cry from all classes of intellectuals in Russia. They are hungry and the assistance rendered by the United States, which has put the actual famine behind Russia has not greatly relieved people of this class, and we believe that economic conditions will not materially improve for them for a long time. . . Various groups in this country have already sent relief to similar groups in Russia;" and the hope is expressed that American librarians will help out the librarians of Petrograd.

For every \$10 paid to the American Relief Administration approximately 117 pounds of balanced rations will be delivered to one person in Russia.

Checks should be made payable to Edward D. Tweedell, treasurer of the American Library Association, 78 East Washington St., Chicago, Ill. who will forward the money to the American Relief Administration.

CARL H. MILAM, Secretary A. L. A.

Library School Notes

New York State School

The New York State Library School opened on Wednesday, September 20, with a final enrollment of 57: 7 men, 50 women. Of these 11 are seniors, 33 are full-time juniors, 4 are junior specials and 9 are State College students taking the special course for teacher-librarians. The registration represents 17 states and 2 foreign countries—China and Norway. New York State leads with 26; Indiana and Minnesota follow with 4 each; Massachusetts and Oregon with 3 each; California, Missouri and China with 2 each; Colorado, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Vermont, Washington and Norway with one each. Thirty-one colleges and universities are represented by bachelor's degrees, three by master's degrees and six by some graduate work. All but a very small percentage of the students have had some previous library training, as well as teaching or other professional experience.

Simmons College School

The College began its new year on September 14. The total registration of the Library School is about one-tenth that of the College, and so far this year has reached one hundred twenty-five. In the four-year group there are twenty-seven freshmen, twenty-two sophomores, twenty-nine juniors, twenty-two seniors, seven transferring from other colleges with from one to three years of academic credit. The one-year group includes thirteen graduates of other colleges, and five special students. A place is held for each accredited senior until the official registration days, unless she signifies earlier her intention to withdraw. Withdrawals of Seniors, however, are the rarest of occurrences.

The dormitory accommodations, unfortunately inadequate, mechanically limit the number of Freshmen and undergraduates applying to enter with advanced standing from other institutions, so that sometimes some of them have to be given the cold comfort of a waiting list. College graduates, entering to attend the one-year library course, as they live outside the dormitories, may be accepted up to the maximum.

Pratt Institute School

The Pratt Institute library class of 1923 numbers twenty-five students, its full quota,

and for the first time in several years no entrance examination was held in September. Geographically the students stand as follows:—five from New York, three from Oregon, two each from Canada, Florida and Iowa, with one each from Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, District of Columbia, Virginia, Tennessee, Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa, Mississippi and South Dakota. Fifteen are college graduates; nineteen have had some library experience, ranging from summer substituting to eight years' service as branch librarian and including work in public libraries, large and small, college, normal, high school, state, and reference libraries. Several have taught and four have been in active business. Altogether the common store of class experience is unusually rich and the prospect is excellent for an interesting year.

New York Public Library School

The year at the Library School of the New York Public Library opened with the coming of fourteen students for the period of preliminary instruction and practical work on Tuesday, September 5. As was the case in 1921-22 this was under the direction of Miss Carolyn F. Ulrich, chief of the Periodical Division of the New York Public Library. On September 18 the rest of the junior class reported, there being forty-two in all including a few part time students. There is the usual range of geographical representation, the students enrolled coming from thirteen states of the United States and in addition from Norway, France, and Canada. Twenty-one students hold bachelors' degrees and one a masters' degree. About two-thirds of the entire number have had some library experience. It is too early to announce definitely what the final senior registration will be, but about six students are expected. It is intended to offer open courses as in the last three years.

Miss Alice Higgins, who has been appointed to a place on the Faculty, is expected to assume her duties on November 1st. Miss Janet Doe, a member of the junior class of 1921-22, is acting as reviser at the School for the current year.

Drexel Institute School

The Drexel Institute School of Library Science re-opened on September 25th with a registration of sixteen students.

The faculty consists of Anne Wallace How-

land, director; Florence Rising Curtis formerly of the University of Illinois Library School, vice-director; Marie Hamilton Law and Martha Lee Coplin.

The courses offered in the first term are cataloging; classification; order accession, shelf and loan work; reference; book selection; and administration.

Carnegie School of Atlanta

THE Atlanta Library School is planning a record year for 1922-1923 with a registration of twenty students. This expansion comes with the demand for training in the Southeast and the increase of the practice field in Atlanta. In addition to the practical work in the Atlanta Library, which has recently opened its seventh branch, use will be made of the libraries of the colleges in the city and vicinity—Emory University, Oglethorpe University, Georgia School of Technology, and Agnes Scott College. The office of the Georgia Library Commission will offer interesting experience, as will the libraries in the small towns nearby, while the special libraries in the city furnish a varied demonstration. While this increase in numbers is in a way experimental, the faculty is confident that the facilities in Atlanta will prove more than adequate to the new demand.

The students for the new class come from Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, North Carolina and Virginia. Five hold degrees from colleges of the highest rank and seven are graduates of normal schools, or junior colleges, or have had some college training. Eight have had library experience.

Several changes have been made in the faculty for the coming year. The instruction in loan work and the supervision of practice work in that department is to be in charge of Miss Fannie Cox, 1914 Wis., who has held positions in the Detroit Public Library, has seen war service on the Mexican border, was librarian of the Janesville (Wis.) Public Library for two years, and since April head of the Lending Department of the Atlanta Library. The selection course is to be given this year by Miss Crumley and the instruction in cataloging by Clyde Pettus, who after training and several years' experience in the Brooklyn Public Library with Miss Hitchler, became cataloger to the Lawson McGhee Memorial Library at Knoxville, Tenn. For the last two years she has been first assistant in the Catalog Department of the Carnegie Library of Atlanta.

One change in policy here announced for the first time is that, beginning with the class of 1923-1924, a tuition fee will be charged. The amount of the fee will be determined later.

Carnegie School of Pittsburgh

ON September 20 the Carnegie Library School opened for the twenty-second year with the largest registration in its history.

Of the forty students enrolled, thirty-one have had a year or more of academic work beyond the secondary school. Fourteen are college graduates and three are completing the senior year of the Academic Library Course given by the Carnegie Institute of Technology and the Library School. A number of the students have had normal school training and many have had either teaching or library experience.

Students who lacked library experience, spent the two weeks previous to the opening of school, in required preliminary practice. The regular assignments for practice work began October 2. Visits to the various Pittsburgh libraries in which the students are to have their practice were scheduled during the first two weeks of school.

Western Reserve School

THE School has a total enrollment for 1922-23 of forty-four students. Of these twenty-six are enrolled for the General Course, with two for single subjects in this course; sixteen are enrolled for the course in library work with children, with active service in the children's rooms of the Cleveland Public Library system. Twelve members of the general course have college degrees and in the course in library work with children five have college degrees and five have graduated from regular library school courses, and all have previous experience in work with children.

Geographically the representation is as follows: Ohio (aside from Cleveland) twelve, Cleveland ten, Pennsylvania four, Indiana three, Iowa three, Wisconsin two, Minnesota, Illinois, Montana, Alabama and Connecticut, each, one. Five foreign students come from New Zealand one, Canada one, France, one, Norway two.

University of Illinois School

THE new year's work began with registration on September 18-19, and class work began on the following day. A total of forty-six students are enrolled, including several taking only a part of the work; thirty-one are Juniors and fourteen are Seniors; four are men.

The students come from sixteen different states, and have their degrees from twenty-six colleges or universities, six of them from the University of Illinois.

The faculty and curriculum remain the same as last year except that Miss Emma Mae Shoup

is assistant and reviser in the place of Mrs. Mary Eastman Severns who resigned at the end of last year.

University of Wisconsin School

THE seventeenth year of the Library School of the University of Wisconsin opened on September 18, with an enrollment of thirty-seven, the full capacity of the School.

The students come from ten states and three foreign countries: fourteen from Wisconsin, five from Indiana, three from Iowa, two each from Alabama, Illinois, Michigan, Minnesota, and New York, and one each from California, Oklahoma, China, Denmark, and the Philippines.

Eighteen are college graduates, and twelve others have had from one to two years of college training. Six have had from four to twelve years of library experience, seven have had two years, and one, one year, ten have less than a year of actual library work, and thirteen meet the requirement of one month of actual work in a library. Two have had good business experience, while several have been successful teachers and teacher-librarians. Miss Helen Turvill who has been connected with the School since 1908 resigned at the end of the Summer Session. The courses in cataloging, classification and related groups and in Library Economy, have been assigned to Miss Susan G. Akers. Miss Julia W. Merrill who resigned in April, is succeeded by Miss Ethel M. Fair, a graduate of Vassar and of the Library School of the New York Public Library, with much library experience in the Harrisburg (Penn.) Public Library, the Library of Purdue University, and elsewhere. As her experience further includes several years of teaching, special training in story telling, giving normal instruction in story telling, and survey work under the U. S. department of labor, Bureau of labor statistics, she enters upon her work thoroly equipped to carry instructional work in the School, and field work for the Commission.

St. Louis School

THE class of 1923 contains 24 students of whom 4 have college degrees, five have had three years of college work and four have had two years, six one year and only five have had no education beyond high school. Eight have had public or college library experience of from a few months to three and one-half years.

Missouri sends most of the class; the rest come from Iowa (2) Oklahoma (1) and Norway (1).

University of Texas School

The University of Texas opened September 25, with nineteen students in attendance in the Department of Library Science, all of whom are from the State of Texas. Of this number six are graduate students, three of whom are covering all the work this year, six are seniors, six juniors, and one is a special student who is a member of the University Library Staff. The graduate students all have their degrees from the University of Texas, all but two having graduated within the last seven years. Seven of the graduate students and seniors will be ready for work next June.

Los Angeles School

THE Los Angeles Library School opened September 25th with the largest class in its history: thirty students. Nineteen of the class come from California; two from China and two from Maine. The others come from Oregon, Idaho and the middle west. Eighteen are college graduates and twelve have had library experience.

University of Washington School

THE University of Washington Library School opened on October 4th with a registration of thirty, the largest in the school's history. Eight of these are University graduates and twenty-two are seniors. Mrs. Mary Alfonso has joined the teaching staff and will give instruction in cataloging.

National Certification of Librarians to be Discussed at Chicago

THE A. L. A. Committee on National Certification is anxious to ascertain the views of the members of the Association on this subject before submitting a report to the mid-winter meeting. There is not time to send questionnaires to individuals. The chairman will be glad to receive from any members of the association an expression of opinion on the following points: (1) Are you in favor of national certification for librarians? Please give reasons pro and con. (2) What standards would you suggest as a basis for such certificates? (3) What should be the organization of the certifying body? (4) What forms or grades of certificates should be issued? (5) What should be the relation of national to state certification?

Please address Frank K. Walter, Chairman, A. L. A. Committee on National Certification, University of Minnesota Library, Minneapolis, Minn., no later than November 20.

Addison VanName

THE death of Addison VanName, University Librarian from the Civil War period to 1905, removes one of the builders of the University that we know to-day, as it ends the career of practically the last survivor of that remote time who was officially associated with Yale. Known personally to but few of the present generation, Professor VanName was a familiar and respected figure to the undergraduates of an earlier time. The Library and Professor VanName were one and the same to those men; it was his unfailing courtesy and sympathy that made that center of Yale's life a hospitable place to them. He was however, above all else a great librarian and assembler of books at a time when such a profession was little understood and when buying obscure books for future users was an unpractised art. For one of the remarkable things that Professor VanName accomplished was to buy, and buy economically, over a long range of years, an enormous number of books in a very wide field, the value of which was not understood well then but which since then has made the Yale Library a Mecca for students. He was one of the few survivors of those leaders of his profession who attended the conference in 1876 which resulted in the formation of the American Library Association. He was always interested in linguistics, having written on the Creole dialect and being a member of the American Dialect Society. His special field was Orientalia, and his writings include articles on the Arabic and on the Chinese languages, and one on the early history of Japan. He built up the Yale collection of texts in Chinese and Japanese until it became one of the best in America. He taught Hebrew at Yale for four years, and was for many years Librarian of the American Oriental Society. His own collection of books on the Orient he gave to Yale. His intimate connection with the University was further established by his marriage to Julia, the sister of the famous Professor Josiah Willard Gibbs, of the Class of 1858.

He had a very unusual range of interests and a remarkable ability to see clearly what the University should build its library collections on and in what proportions. It was due to this gift that Yale's great collections of books to-day are not a hit-or-miss collection, of which the total number of volumes is the chief thing of interest, but an extremely well selected and well rounded assembly, in which hardly a subject of study is not thoroly well represented, often by books not to be found elsewhere in the country. Yale to-day has one of the great scholarly libraries of the world, and it was very largely

due to Professor VanName that its foundations were so laid that this has proved to be the case. It is not too much to say that Addison VanName belongs to the select list of the founders of Yale University, and it is no less on this account than as a man that Yale honors his memory.—*Yale Alumni Weekly* for October 6.

Motion Picture Book Week

A MOTION Picture Book Week has been launched by the National Committee for Better Films in connection with the Fourth Annual Children's Book Week, November 12-18. The Committee, which is part of the National Board of Review—the body that passes upon all pictures before release—has prepared a list of over one hundred good films suitable for young people up to eighteen years of age, based on approved literature, together with a plan of community co-operation. The list which is given in the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* for October 1, p. 817-818, and plans are going to 15,000 exhibitors, 5000 libraries and booksellers, and approximately 8000 women's clubs, school superintendents and parent-teacher associations all of whom are asked to "get together" to make the week a success. Communities which tried out the idea last year reported large audiences of young people, satisfaction with the films, and increased calls at libraries for the books from which they were drawn. The Committee has already written to nearly 4000 clubwomen and 3000 school superintendents in addition to the 15,000 exhibitors.

The librarian will, therefore, find the way paved for community co-operation. A form letter for use in requesting the booking of these selected pictures during the Week may be obtained from the committee; and exhibitors who have already booked up may often be induced to change a booking so as to include one or more of the titles desired. Schools, parent-teacher associations, mothers' congresses and clubs are writing to the committee for material, so that the librarian will do well to plan her request in co-operation with local organizations.

A limited number of copies of the recommended film leaflet and form letter (please enclose postage) will be sent free by the National Committee for Better Films, 70 Fifth Avenue, New York. If wanted in quantity 25 cents a hundred should be sent for leaflets and 50 cents for letters. The committee has also a Motion Picture Book Week Poster for sale at ten cents.

December 4-9
Education Week



THE ROCHESTER PUBLIC LIBRARY BOOTH AT THE ROCHESTER EXPOSITION, SEPTEMBER 4-9, REPRESENTED IN FLOOR SPACE AND BOOK COLLECTION, ONE-TENTH OF A BRANCH LIBRARY. IT WAS MUCH USED BY THE PUBLIC AS A READING AND REST ROOM. A LIBRARY ASSISTANT WAS IN CHARGE FROM 10 A. M. TO 10 P. M. TO ANSWER QUESTIONS ABOUT THE LIBRARY SYSTEM

American Books in Yiddish

THE committee on work with the Foreign born of the New York Library Association according to its report presented to the Association at its Alexandria Bay meeting, has been interested for the past two years in securing the translation of American books into foreign languages with plans which have been cordially approved by the A. L. A. Committee on work with the Foreign born.

During the past year attention has been concentrated upon the effort to have books reflecting American life translated into Yiddish, which is the language poorest in translation from American life and one specially useful in view of the large influx of Yiddish-speaking immigrants from southeastern Europe.

A list of titles proposed was submitted to librarians for voting in the LIBRARY JOURNAL. Of the titles suggested Hawthorne's "Scarlet Letter" and Harte's "Luck of Roaring Camp" were already in preparation with Mr. Max Maisel, but publication had been postponed on

account of business conditions. These will be issued first, and it is hoped that Muzzey's American history will be undertaken next as there is at present no one-volume history of the United States in Yiddish. At the request of the publisher and the committee, Ginn & Company will probably waive royalty rights for the first edition of two thousand copies and while the response from libraries has not been as large as was hoped, the committee has been able to assure Mr. Maisel of about two hundred twenty-five advance subscription for these three titles as well as for Charnwood's "Lincoln" and Garland's "Son of the Middle Border".

Miss Florence King of New York, librarian during the war of Base Hospital No. 3 is at present in Italy. She writes that at the Book Fair at Florence last spring she found Polish publishers greatly interested in translations from American literature. Miss King has made comments which should be valuable in considering possibilities of translations into Polish and Italian.

There are two ways in which the work of interpreting America thru the literatures of our immigrants may be followed, says the report. "One is thru the encouragement of existing agencies—the foreign publisher, the foreign press and the immigration societies—to undertake the translation of such American books as have a strong appeal to the foreigner. The second way is thru the formation of large committees which will be able to collect money and to underwrite the whole project." The first method, while much less spectacular seems to the committee the wiser and calculated to give better results.

Literature and Libraries

JUST as of old knights rode forth to champion the cause of the oppressed, so to-day various 'literary knights' come forward to champion the cause of the public libraries. It is as well that the public should fully realize the educational value of these institutions, and their importance in the social welfare of the nation; and it should specially realize that economy practised at the expense of such institutions is false economy in the long run.

"The following opinions are here printed for the first time:—Sir Arthur Quiller-Couch, the eminent author and King Edward Professor of English Literature at Cambridge University, makes the statement: 'Let me say, as a public lecturer in one of our universities, that in my opinion a guided access to the shelves of a great library is of far greater worth than attendance at lectures can possibly be. Lectures may stimulate; private talk, in my experience, stimulates better. Both have their uses. But the true key to understanding is the key of a library.' Sir Gilbert Parker, the popular author and educationist, says as follows: 'As for public libraries, the immense extent to which they are used is profound evidence of their value. No man, woman, or child need be ignorant now, libraries are so universal. There is no man of sense who would not advocate and support these steps to a higher life, for that is what libraries are.' Sir Hall Caine contributes the following epigram: 'Although I should hesitate to say that a city without a library is a city without a soul, I should not fear to declare that it is a city with a soul that is starved.' Sir Owen Seaman, the editor of *Punch*, strikes a new line of thought in his expression of opinion: 'The spread of knowledge of decent literature through our public libraries is one of the best means of defeating the evil work of those who teach sedition and class-hatred in Communist schools.'

"Authors who are not knighted but are,

nevertheless, knights of the pen, have contributed opinions. On the subject Mr. W. J. Locke writes: 'If the study of the approaches to literature trains the thinking powers, what of the subject-matter, the infinite groves of golden fruit ripe with the wisdom of the centuries—the garden of the Hesperides—fruit to your hand for the plucking? And the garden is there for every one to enter—in the great public libraries of the country.' Dr. L. P. Jacks, Principal of Manchester College, Oxford, and editor of the *Hibbert Journal*, considers that the question of the adequate upkeep of our public libraries is a very important one; and Lord Shaw of Dunfermline states that it is safe to say that libraries are 'the most economical means of imparting information.'—W. A. B. in the *London Times Literary Supplement*.

The Symphony Concert

INTRODUCTORY

- Scholes, Percy A. The listener's guide to music, with a concert-goer's glossary. London. 1919.
Contents.—What the listener really needs to know.—How the composer works.—The principle of design.—The sonata-form.—The symphony as a whole. The orchestra and its instruments.

THE INSTRUMENT

- Elson, Arthur. Orchestral instruments and their use. Boston. 1903. Illus.
A description of each instrument, and an explanation of its functions.
Mason, Daniel C. The orchestral instruments and what they do. 5th ed. New York. [1911.] Illus. Plan.
A primer for concert-goers.

HISTORY AND CRITICISM

- Coerne, Louis A. The evolution of modern orchestration. New York. 1908.
Henderson, William J. The orchestra and orchestral music. New York. 1899. Portraits.
Lee, Ernest M. The story of symphony. London. 1916. Illus. Portraits.
Chronological list of the more important composers of symphonies, pp. 191-221.
Nathan, M. Montagu. The orchestra and how to listen to it. London (1917.) Plates. Diagrams.
Surette, Thomas W. Course of study on the development of symphonic music. (Chicago.) 1915.
Prepared for the National Federation of Musical Clubs. Deals mainly with the aesthetic basis of instrumental music; with form, style and content.

ANALYTICAL GUIDES

- Gilman, Lawrence. Stories of symphonic music. New York. 1907.
A guide to the meaning of important symphonies, overtures, and tone poems from Beethoven to the present day.
Goepf, Philip H. Symphonies and their meaning. Philadelphia. 1898-1913. 3 v.
On representative symphonies, with excerpts from the scores.

Boston Public Library Ten-Book List No. 35 September 23, 1922

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

TWICE-A-MONTH

OCTOBER 15, 1922



THE death of Addison Van Name, Yale's librarian for forty years, reduces to seven the pioneers of 1876. Mr. Van Name was a connecting link between the college librarian of old days and the university librarian of today. Appointed librarian at the close of the Civil War, he had been a dozen years at the head of a great library at the formation of the A. L. A., in which Guild of Brown and Vinton of Princeton were his leading college associates. He came to his task with special equipment as a philologist of wide range, and philology which was always his hobby led Yale to specialization in collections more noteworthy as the years pass. A wide buyer of prescience for future needs, he laid a broad foundation for the University library which he began to build, whose value will not be fully recognized until it is properly housed in the adequate and splendid building which the Sterling foundation now makes possible. It is pleasant to think that he died with the full knowledge that Yale, under his able successor, Andrew Keogh, is to have a library edifice which will rank it in equipment as well as contents with the great university libraries of the world.

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THERE are '76-ers, however, who were not present at the A. L. A. Conference of 1876, notably Caroline M. Hewins, who completed her seventy-sixth year on October 10th. Tho not present at the initial conference nearly half a century ago, she had begun at Hartford the year before the work whose development has made her a beloved and honored leader among American library women. She will, therefore, complete a half century of service the year before the A. L. A. celebrates its semi-centenary—a half century of service notable alike for quantity and quality. Her work with children began in those days not far from Mother Sanders' beginnings, and one of her first contributions to library literature was the early list of books for children, published by Frederick Leypoldt. From the state capital of Connecticut her work has radiated thruout the state as Secretary of the Connecticut Public Library Committee, virtually a state commission, but in fact the whole country has been her field, for there is scarcely a librarian who has not felt the in-

spiration of her influence. Her visit this year to the David Copperfield Library in London, of which she will give an account in our next issue, and the weekly letters to "her children" which she wrote from abroad indicate that she is still "going strong," and it is to be hoped that she will not only continue in present health and effectiveness thruout the half century, but extend her direct work and influence into the years beyond.

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NOT infrequently a conscientious librarian sends us a suggestion, which we are glad to receive, that librarians should be cautioned against the purchase or circulation of a book, often of current popularity, questionable for popular reading and of doubtful literary value. Nevertheless, we have not usually printed such suggestions, for the simple reason that advertising such a book by name often calls the attention of salacious-minded readers to it and provokes an embarrassing demand upon librarians. A negative comment against such a book is the omission of the title, if it is a book popularly exploited, from the A. L. A. *Book-list*, but, unfortunately, that reaches many libraries too late to be of service. It is a difficult and delicate question whether more is gained by frankness or by silence in this matter. There is certainly no objection to the communication of such hints from one librarian to another, but whether adverse comment in the public press does not lead to greater exploitation is at least debatable.

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ON this difficult subject the LIBRARY JOURNAL accordingly asked Mr. Feipel to obtain the views of leading librarians and library commissions, and in this issue he submits his record of the general policy of those answering his questionnaire. This mentioned titles in three classes of questionable books as indicating those on which definite lines of policy could be laid down, but in publishing the record it has been thought inadvisable to print a list which would be a guide to the salacious reader, especially as librarians can easily identify the lines of books. It can scarcely be said that there is any general policy indicated which can guide the inexperienced librarian. The larger libraries, as a

rule, find it desirable to make purchases on the broadest lines, tho in many cases endeavoring to restrict the use of questionable books from those whose interest would be only or chiefly from prurient motives. Perhaps the best suggestion that can be made to the smaller libraries, whose funds are especially limited, is that preference should be given in buying to those books which are healthy in tone as well as of value as literature. Of course, for serious students or those having special reason to consult such books the system of inter-library loans, now so generally in operation, can be utilized to obtain books which it is unnecessary or undesirable to keep in the smaller libraries. As the English writer, quoted in the second part of Mr. Feipel's paper, puts it, "We can save our trust-funds for better things." This second part will deal with specific methods of purchasing and shelving, and with restrictions on the use of questionable books as practiced in representative libraries.

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QUITE another class of books which will bear watching is indicated by Mr. Ranck's

record of experience at Grand Rapids, which many librarians have had unfortunate reason to share. There seems to be some deep psychological reason why detective novels and stories of wild west adventure lead to brigandage of books, or perhaps some physiologist will discover a germ which can somehow communicate itself by brain process from the book to the reader and develop in him a library speciality in hold-ups or kleptomania! In the children's room, also, librarians have found that certain authors or lines of books induce like tendencies in juvenile minds and fingers and it is a real problem how this danger, which, despite all joking, is rather serious, may be met. "Who steals my purse steals trash," but the child who steals a book makes a bad beginning which may offset much of the future good that devotion to the children's room may bring to him. These books are usually not of first importance and it will, perhaps, be well to avoid duplication of them, especially on open shelves, and keep only one copy which the nefarious will be less likely to steal and which, if stolen, can usually be replaced.

IN THE LIBRARY WORLD

RHODE ISLAND

Pawtucket. The Deborah Cook Sayles Public Library overtopped its previous record circulation of 179,000 books in 1915 with the 198,000 loaned in 1921, an increase attributed in part by Librarian William D. Goddard to more extensive book purchases made possible by special appropriations. The city government also granted an extra appropriation for a branch library at Nathanael Green school to serve the Fairlawn section. The staff had the benefit of the free services of an extra member, due to a rule of the Rhode Island College of Education requiring its students to give 200 hours of apprentice service in some library before their graduation. Expenditures of \$26,900 included \$15,179 for salaries and \$6,548 for books, periodicals, and binding.

Newport. The Redwood Library celebrated its 175th anniversary on September 4th when about two hundred people assembled in the front or original library room and in the room adjoining. Following the Rev. Roderick Terry, president of the Board who gave an informing history of the library, one of the oldest subscription libraries in this country, Admiral Sims spoke feelingly of the influences of books, and while disclaiming knowledge of the

technique of library work showed that if he had not been a great naval commander he might have made a very up-to-date librarian. The felicitations of the libraries of the United States were presented by Arthur E. Bostwick of St. Louis who dwelt on the modern idea that the reader is as important a library unit as the book and sketched briefly some of the changes wrought in libraries by the popular movement of the last fifty years. Following came an informal reception and inspection of the beautiful building, especially of the original part, the work of the colonial architect Peter Harrison.

CONNECTICUT

New Haven. Preparations for two new branch buildings, a circulation surpassing other years by about 100,000 volumes, and new staff appointments to insure more direct attention to important library activities were features of the work of the New Haven Public Library in 1921. Dixwell Branch's new building was begun toward the end of the year, following the authorization of an issue of bonds to the amount of \$50,000 to supplement the amount of \$40,000 from Carnegie Corporation. A site for Congress Branch was to be considered next. The main library and five branches, besides deposit

stations, circulated 661,994 volumes. L. Lindsey Brown, the new assistant librarian, has undertaken the promotion of knowledge of the library by the public at large thru newspaper publicity and talks to organizations. The city appropriated \$75,000 of the receipts of \$84,579, somewhat less than sixty cents per capita of population. Salaries for the library staff were \$38,330. For books \$15,375 was spent. Altho more than 13,000 books were added net additions were only 4,000 after allowance was made for worn out, lost and stolen volumes.

NEW YORK

Legislation in New York State in 1922 follows, as reported by William F. Yust, Rochester's librarian and chairman of the A. L. A. Committee on Legislation, to the New York State Library Association at its Alexandria Bay meeting on September 12.

The General Education law was amended (Chapter 345 Laws of 1922), to permit counties which make a contract with existing libraries for library service to exempt from the payment of a library tax any municipality which already contributes to the support of a registered free library. The original law permitted this exemption when a county established its own library but failed to mention it under the contract provision.

Section 1123 relates to trustees, their term of office and method of election or appointment. When in this respect the charter provisions of a library differ from those of the 1921 law, the charter provisions are to stand until the charter is amended by the regents.

State grants of money to free libraries are to be made in accordance with appropriations by the legislature from the income of the United States deposit fund, instead of simply "in accordance with regents rules." For a number of years libraries could and many did receive as much as \$200 a year, provided they raised an equal amount from taxation or other local sources. Then for lack of sufficient appropriations by the legislature these grants were reduced by the regents to a maximum of \$100, which was the rule for 18 years. Last year many libraries received as little as \$44.75. Accordingly an amendment to the law was passed this year stating that each free circulating library complying with regents requirements shall receive \$100 annually except that no library shall receive an amount greater than that provided for the same purpose from local sources. This removes the question from the "grace of budget committees or appropriating bodies."

Three special laws relate to law libraries. One amends the education law, establishing at

Catskill the "Emory A. Chase Memorial Library," a law library for the third judicial district. Another amends the education law relating to the law library at Plattsburg for the fourth judicial district. It requires the library trustees to submit to the county supervisors annually an estimate of the amount required for equipment and maintenance of the library, "the amount of which estimate shall be included in the amount to be raised in said county for court expenses for such ensuing year." Apparently the county supervisors have no option in the matter, but must accept whatever amount is called for by the library trustees. If so, here is a case of a library tax being fixed by the library trustees and not subject to review or reduction by the tax-levying body of the county—a power coveted by many public institutions. It is conferred by state law on public library trustees in the state of Indiana, the only state which has such a law. School boards in this state are fighting for just this power. A third law consolidates the Albany County law library with the library of the appellate division, third department, and provides for its management, including an appropriation for the librarian's salary at \$3500.

A previous report (L. J. for September 15, p. 766) reviewed measures changing the name of the Oneonta Public Library to "The Huntington Memorial Library," permitting the sale of corporate stock for the erection and equipment of the central library in the borough of Brooklyn, and a law passing the legislature but not approved by the mayor, amending the Greater New York charter to give public library trustees power to select library sites subject to the approval of the board of estimate.

Two laws, altho not referring to libraries, are considered of great interest and importance to librarians. They refer to the state retirements system, which was established by Chapter 741 of the laws of 1920, amended by Chapters 207 and 365 of the laws of 1921 and again by Chapters 591 and 592 of the laws of 1922. That system creates various funds by state, county and city appropriations and deductions from salaries in accordance with actuarial computations. The amount of salary deduction varies according to the age of the individual from three per cent plus to eight per cent plus. It provides for service retirement, disability retirement and discontinued service retirement. Service retirement is permitted at 60 and is compulsory at 70. Payments are to be made in the form of annuity, pension on account of service as a member and pension on account of prior service. The annuity and the pension together provide for the average employee a total

allowance of about half the final compensation. The system is declared by experts to be based on sound actuarial principles.

The law made membership in the system optional with state employees in the service Dec. 31, 1920. It now makes membership optional with county and city employees in such service June 30, 1922, providing the governing body of any county or city approves. Approval must be given in a county by the board of supervisors; in a city by the local legislative body and the board of estimate. It makes membership compulsory on future entrants into the classified service of the state and of a county or city which has adopted the system unless the department entered is otherwise provided with a pension plan. Chapter 591 of the laws of 1922 forbids the creation of a new retirement system by any county or city. In case an employee withdraws from service "prior to attaining retirement conditions, his accumulated contributions, together with four per cent compound interest, shall be payable on demand." This law has been adopted by the following counties: Essex, Hamilton, Monroe, Onondaga, Rockland, Saratoga, Schenectady, Steuben and Washington. The following cities have approved it: Newburgh, New Rochelle, Rochester, Schenectady, Watervliet and Yonkers. A pamphlet issued by the State Comptroller gives full information and answers numerous questions about the system.

Chautauqua. The Chautauqua School for Librarians this year graduated its third class completing the full year's course under the installment plan of four summers. The school had the largest enrollment in the 22 annual sessions held, 66 students representing 22 states and the following types of libraries: County and public 37; college 11; university 6; high school 6; agricultural college 3; normal school 2; military academy 1. Instructors in charge of the courses were: Director Mary E. Downey, organization and administration; Edna M. Hull, classification and reference; Ellen Hedrick, public documents, book selection and bibliography; Mary B. Nethercut, history of libraries and book making and library economy; and Mav Byerley, book binding.

NORTH CAROLINA

Chapel Hill. The library of the University of North Carolina now shares with Virginia and Texas the distinction of being one of the three university libraries in the South having more than 100,000 volumes. The titles in the North Carolina collection were increased by 775 volumes and 2109 pamphlets. Plans for the new library building are under consideration.

The funds for books, periodicals and binding for the year 1921-1922 were \$22,500.

GEORGIA

Atlanta. The English Avenue Branch of the Carnegie Library of Atlanta was opened on July 17. The branch occupies its own building, erected at a cost of about \$23,000, \$10,000 of which was given by Fulton County and the balance by the City. The site was purchased by the city for \$3000. The branch adjoins the largest elementary school in the city which has an enrollment of over one thousand two hundred pupils.

This is the second branch library of the Atlanta system to be open this year. The Inman Park Branch was opened on April 22nd, in a rented store building which was equipped with suitable shelves, furniture, etc., and a collection of about three thousand books.

The Atlanta library system now has seven branches, four of which occupy their own buildings. As these branches are widely distributed over the city, the next expansion of the system will be thru the schools and deposit stations, tho two of the branches now occupying store buildings need to have buildings of their own.

MICHIGAN

Kalamazoo. The statistical statement of the work accomplished by the Kalamazoo Public Library in its fiftieth year ending in June shows a circulation of 265,427 books among the 19,400 registered borrowers, or forty per cent of the population. The net accessions were 2572 books. Of the expenditures of \$42,299 fifty-three per cent represented salaries and fourteen per cent books.

ILLINOIS

Chicago. Business house deposits are among the most successful of the installations of the Chicago Public Library, and the number is growing steadily. The chief deposits are those at Armour Packing Co., Butler Brothers; Deering Harvester Works; Federal Reserve Bank; Marshall Field; Hart, Schaffner and Marx (four plants); Montgomery Ward and Co.; Philipsborn Co.; Sears, Roebuck; Western Electric Co.; and William Wrigley Co. Montgomery Ward and Co. had the largest circulation, 30,157, altho their book stock of 1208 volumes was not much more than half that of Marshall Field's, which numbered 2019 and was circulated 26,830 times. The latter firm, with Armour, the System Company, La Salle Extension University and a few others employ library school graduates as librarians. Often members of the regular office staff detailed to administer the collection have developed both

interest and skill. The main library keeps in touch with all business libraries thru a telephone reference bureau or "Short Loan Desk," and the business librarians are accorded the freedom of the building and the stacks.

IOWA

Dubuque. The Carnegie-Stout Free Public Library closed its nineteenth year in December, 1921, with a record-breaking circulation of 168,651 books, or four volumes per capita, from its stock of 39,567 volumes. The tax rate of one and three-quarters mills, an increase of one-half mill, is expected to provide well for the future, altho the present fiscal year, covering fifteen months due to a change in the city form of government, will strain the Library's available resources.

MISSOURI

St. Louis. Next in importance to the increased use of the St. Louis Public Library system, in the year ending April 30, 1922, involving a circulation of 2,303,533 volumes, or 100,433 over any previous year, was the opening of two complete branch libraries, equipped for community service, in new school buildings. The library gained 27,160 books, raising its stock to 634,777 volumes. The staff numbers 276 persons, exclusive of the 15 students in the library school. Of these 96 are men and 180 are women. Resignations accounted for the loss of 167 of the staff, of whom 29 were classed as full time permanent assistants. The Traveling Library Department circulated 426,088 volumes, or 30,369 more than last year, thru schools, clubs, associations, hospitals, churches and commercial and industrial plants. There are in all 256 agencies thru which books are distributed, including branches and sub-branches, deposit and delivery stations, and the traveling libraries. Expenditures for salaries were \$239,295, for books, periodicals and binding, \$108,502, bringing the total with other expenses to \$397,133. The year's receipts were \$431,322, exclusive of \$231,106 balance in bank and on hand April, 1921 to meet bills due during the year.

KANSAS

Wichita. The Wichita City Library, under Julius Lucht's administration circulated 242,655 books in the year ending May 14, 1922, as compared with the 49,627 circulated from 1915 to 1916, following the opening of the Carnegie building May 14, 1915. The registration in the same period grew from 1,990 to 21,852; the number of accessioned volumes

from 7,829 to 29,391; and the population of Wichita from 53,722 to 77,061. The income from city taxes, \$7,500 in 1915, was \$26,541 in 1922. Salaries for library service in 1921 were \$12,298, and the expenditures for books, periodicals, and binding, \$6,935.

TEXAS

San Antonio. The close on May 31 of the nineteenth year of work of San Antonio's Carnegie Library saw 194,124 books circulated, an increase of 20,778 over 1920-1921. The total would have been still larger had not it been necessary to close the library for part of September on account of the damage caused by flood. Twenty-nine boxes of books were sent to schools and institutions, which circulated the books 20,283 times. The library had 56,006 volumes at the beginning of its new year. Receipts were \$22,994; expenditures, \$22,560, of which \$10,239 was paid out in salaries for library service. The charter revision committee has allowed the trustees to insert a clause in the proposed amendments to the city charter soon to be submitted to the voters, providing for a tax of not less than two cents or more than three cents on the \$100. It is hoped if an adequate tax rate is secured to establish branch libraries, of which at present the library has none.

CALIFORNIA

Alhambra. The report of work accomplished by the Alhambra Public Library for the year ending June 30, 1922, shows that 130,547 books were circulated, 1,663 new borrowers registered, indicating that about 48 per cent of the population are library users. The total number of volumes is 25,679. Several excellent art exhibits were held during the year and a series of lectures on literature and art was given in the spring. The annual wild flower exhibit was unusually successful. A lecture on Birds of this region given under the auspices of the Los Angeles Audubon Society attracted general interest.

HALF-PRICE SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

Half-price subscription rates (\$2.50 instead of \$5.00) apply to:

- (a) Any library having an income of \$3000 or less;
- (b) Any librarian or library assistant having a salary of \$1500 or less; and
- (c) All duplicate copies ordered by any library, whether for the use of trustees or staff members.

LIBRARY ORGANIZATIONS

NEW HAMPSHIRE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

OVER sixty were present at the annual meeting of the New Hampshire Library Association held at Lancaster September 13-15 in the hall of the Weeks Memorial Library. A social evening preceded the opening session on Thursday morning, at which Caroline B. Clement, president of the association, presided. Merrill Shurtleff, chairman of the Board of Trustees of Lancaster presented the keys of the town to the members of the association in a cordial address of welcome. A business meeting was followed by brief accounts of the neighborhood meetings held in different sections of the state, given by their leaders. F. Mabel Winchell spoke on the purpose of the Summer School at Durham and announced that the anonymous donor who gave a scholarship last year to send some librarian in the state to the school would continue the gift next summer.

"Rainbow and Leadens Skies in the Poetry of Today" a talk by Maria F. Kidder of Manchester, and a discussion of "Fiction, Sterling and Plated" by Grace Blanchard, librarian of the Concord Public Library, and a talk on book binding by Henry R. Hunting of Springfield, Mass., made a good afternoon's program.

The winner of the first State Meeting scholarship was announced in the evening at a "Sociability Supper" arranged by the ladies of the Congregational Church. The purpose of the scholarship was presented by A. T. Dudley of Exeter, member of the State Public Library Commission, and the certificate was conferred by Kate L. Tilden, a trustee at Keene. Ellen L. Brown of Hinsdale, the winner, received a certificate of excellence for being the librarian in a town of from 1,000 to 5,000 population who had done the most exceptional work in her library during the past year. Honorable mention was given to Elizabeth Brewster of Wolfboro and Martha E. Cutler of Peterboro. Chorus singing was led by Mrs. Frederick C. Hicks of New York, and interesting readings given by Mrs. Thomas L. Marble of Gorham were much enjoyed. In the evening George Foot Moore of Harvard University addressed the meeting on "Books and Libraries in Former Times."

Grace E. Kingsland, secretary of the Public Library Commission, acting as leader of a round table discussion of "Everyday Problems," brought the meeting to a close on the next morning.

Officers for the coming year are: President, Willard P. Lewis of Durham; vice-presidents, Alice Rowe, of Nashua, and Etta Clarke, of Hanover; secretary, Winifred Tuttle, of Manchester; treasurer, Annabell Secombe, of Milford; delegate to the A. L. A. Council, Caroline H. Garland, of Dover, with Annabell Secombe as an alternate.

WINIFRED TUTTLE, *Secretary.*

NORMAL SCHOOL LIBRARY DISCUSSION AT THE BRIDGEWATER CONFERENCE

A LONG step ahead in the development of the normal school libraries idea was taken, when, in the fifth annual conference of the State Normal School Teachers of Massachusetts, held at Bridgewater, Sept. 5-8. A large part of one of the general sessions and two special sessions were devoted to discussions of the place of the library in the normal Schools and in the training of teachers.

Adeline B. Zachert, director of libraries, Pennsylvania State Department of Education, Harrisburg, was the chief speaker. In all good fellowship, she pictured the rather casual thing which, until recently, "jest growed" into a normal school library and which included contributions from spring house-cleaners, enterprising book agents, and private theological, medical, and law libraries. By way of contrast to the old type library and to show what were the minimum attainable requirements, Miss Zachert outlined the requirements agreed upon by a committee of librarians and school administrators and known as the "Measuring stick." For a normal school of three hundred students this includes reading and periodical room, reference room, children's room, library classroom and cataloging and work room. Twenty thousand volumes are needed and there must be adequate equipment and at least \$2500 yearly appropriation, exclusive of salaries and building maintenance. Most important of all, there is the soul of the library, the librarian, who must be not only library economist, but also practical psychologist, salesman, advertiser, and so charming a hostess that the library becomes the social centre of the school. In salary and position she stands on a par with the full professor—and she must have adequately paid assistants with the rank of instructors.

A definite stand for modern school libraries was taken by the Association in the passing of the following resolution: That this Association

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DEPRECIATION—PRINCIPLES AND APPLICATIONS. By Earl A. Saliers, Ph.D.

This is an enlarged and fully up-to-date development of Dr. Saliers' former book on this subject. Without neglecting the underlying principles of depreciation he lays stress on the practical application of these principles as changed by the developments of the last few years. Both the legal and accounting features are fully considered. About 500 pages, Cloth, \$5.00. Ready, October 20-25th.

AUDITING: THEORY AND PRACTICE

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STORES AND MATERIALS CONTROL. By N. M. Cartmell.

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of States Normal School Teachers request the Department of Education seriously to consider the establishment in each Normal School of the State of an adequate library, properly housed, organized, and equipped, administered by a trained school librarian and trained assistant who shall be members of the faculty of the school, and that a supervisor of school libraries of the state, such as other states now have, be appointed under the division of Public Libraries.

ELISABETH HARDMAN FURST,
*President New England School Library
Association.*

SCOTTISH LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

MEETING in Dunfermline, the native town of Andrew Carnegie, the Scottish Library Association was welcomed on June 8th by Provost Norval on behalf of the Corporation. He spoke of the powerful influence of the public library for social betterment, which had been recognized to the full by Mr. Carnegie, who gave of his wealth that his ideals might be realized. Marked improvement in the status and remuneration of librarianship have been the result of librarians putting their whole heart into their work in spite of unrecognized status and unattractive salaries. Sir John Ross, chairman of the Carnegie United Kingdom Trust and the Carnegie Dunfermline Trust also said that altho formal acknowledgment had perhaps not yet been made, that it was coming.

In his presidential address John Minto reviewed the developments in the Scottish library movement during the past year. Inquiries into the conditions of service in Scottish public libraries undertaken by the Council of the Association had met with a disappointing response. Referring to the partially successful outcome of the negotiations between the Government and the Faculty of Advocates regarding the position of the Advocates' Library he said that the chief value of the amount of £2,000 announced as a grant towards the maintenance of the library was in the implied recognition of the Advocates' Library as the nucleus of a national library for Scotland. The President also emphasized the importance of publicity work. Authorities must be persuaded to use the increased rating powers, and the public must be convinced that they are getting value for their money.

"The Scottish Central Library for Students: Its Policy and Purpose" was the subject of an address by Colonel J. M. Mitchell, secretary to the Carnegie United Kingdom Trust, who reviewed the principles of the rural library service as initiated by the Trust. Arising from the experiences of six years the Central Library was

established to supplement the resources of Scottish county library stocks by the provision of advanced or expensive works which by reason of these characteristics should not properly be a charge on the county funds. It is understood that Colonel Mitchell's address will be printed in full. Arrangements for a course of lectures on library practice to be given in Glasgow during the week of October 2nd were detailed by S. A. Pitt. A resolution put the Association on record as favoring publicity work as desirable in the interests of the Scottish library movement, and requesting the Council to consider the advisability of appointing a publicity committee. A visit was made to the Public Library and an exhibition of rural library appliances and stationery in the Rural Library Depository, after which the members were the guests of the Carnegie United Kingdom Trust at tea at Pittencrieff Glen.

An invitation from the Town Council of Stirling was extended to the Association to make that town its place of meeting in 1923, and was accepted.

EDGAR H. PARSONS, *Hon. Secretary.*

LIBRARY CALENDAR

- Oct. 17-19. At St. Joseph, Mo. Headquarters at the Hotel Robidoux. Regional conference by the A. L. A. promoted by Nebraska, Kansas and Missouri Library Associations.
- October 19-21. At Chicago. Illinois Library Association's annual meeting. Headquarters at the Chicago Beach Hotel.
- Oct. 19-21. At Greenfield. Joint meeting of the Western Massachusetts Library Club and the New England School Library Association.
- Oct. 23. At Cedar Rapids. Annual meeting of the Iowa Library Association. (Date subject to change).
- Oct. 24-25. At Flint. Annual meeting of Michigan Library Association.
- Oct. 24-26. At Van Wert. Annual meeting of the Ohio State Library Association.
- Oct. 24-27. At Altoona, Pa. Keystone State Library Association. Headquarters at the Penn-Alto Hotel.
- Oct. 25-27. At Brattleboro, Vt. Annual meeting of the Vermont Library Association.
- Oct. 25-27. At Austin. Annual meeting of the Texas Library Association.
- Nov. 2-4. At Chattanooga (Tenn.) Headquarters at the Signal Mt. Hotel. Conference of southeastern librarians and others interested in library work.
- Nov. 15-17. In Indianapolis. Annual meeting of the Indiana Library Association and of the Indiana Library Trustees Association.

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The following abbreviations are used:

- A. Library School of the Carnegie Library of Atlanta.
- C. California State Library School.
- C.P. Carnegie Library School of Pittsburgh.
- D. Drexel Library School.
- Ill. University of Illinois Library School.
- L.A. Library School of the Los Angeles Public Library.
- N.Y.P.L. Library School of the New York Public Library.
- N.Y.S. New York State Library School.
- P. Pratt Institute School of Library Science.
- R. Riverside Library School.
- S. Simmons College School of Library Science.
- S.L. St. Louis Library School.
- Syr. Syracuse University Library School.
- U.C. University of California Course in Library Science.
- Wis. Wisconsin University Library School.
- W.R. Western Reserve Library School.
- Wash. University of Washington Library School.

BAIRD, Helen C. 1919 P. has been made head of the Periodicals Division, Acquisitions Department, Princeton University.

BEHR, Florence, 1916-18 N. Y. P. L., appointed librarian, Long Beach (Cal.) High School.

CLARK, Elizabeth V., 1915-16 N. Y. P. L., appointed librarian, California State Department of Agriculture, Sacramento.

COWING, Agnes, 1902 Pratt, late of the A. L. A. War Hospital service, has gone to the public library of East Orange as assistant librarian.

DODD, Mary Lillian, 1916 P., has been made librarian of the combined Middletown Township and Navesink Association Library.

FAIR, Ethel M., 1915-16 N. Y. P. L., appointed Reference Assistant, Traveling Library Department, Wisconsin Free Library Commission, and instructor in the Wisconsin Library School.

FIELD, Pauline, 1914-15 N. Y. P. L., is in charge of extension work, Minneapolis (Minn.) Public Library.

FRIEDEL, J. H., chief of the Information Department of the National Industrial Conference Board has been appointed assistant to the Managing Director. Mary Ethel Jameson, 1912-14 N. Y. P. L., is now librarian in succession to Jean Hawkins, resigned; and Florence E. Foshay, formerly cataloger, is now assistant librarian.

GRIFFITH, Florence 1915 P., of the Reference Catalog Department of the New York Public Library has been made cataloger at Connecticut College Library.

HARDING, Elizabeth B., 1919 N. Y. S. appointed librarian of the Rayen High School, Youngstown, Ohio.

HILEMAN, Janet E., 1915 P., of the Carnegie Library at Pittsburgh, appointed librarian at the State Normal School, Clarion, Pa.

MAURICE, Nathalie A., 1906 P., head cataloger at the Smithsonian Institution, was married on September 2nd to Theodore Van Brunt Bennett.

MERRILL, William Stetson, head of the reference department of the Newberry Library, Chicago, completed on September 30 a third of a century of service to that institution. In recognition of the occasion the trustees gave him a check and the members of the staff also presented him with an anniversary gift and a letter of greeting. In June, 1889, Mr. Merrill accepted an offer from W. F. Poole, the Newberry's first librarian, to join his staff, so that he has seen the library develop from nearly its initial purchase to its present size and began his services there four years before the completion of the present building.

MILLENER, (Mrs.) Jessie Scott, 1914-18 N. Y. P. L., is now librarian, Pocatello (Idaho) Public Library, succeeding Edith Gantt 1916-18, who has become head of the Loan Department of the Modesto County (Calif.) Public Library.

PICKETT, Amelia T., 1915 C. P., has resigned from the Dimmick Memorial Library, Mauch Chunk, Penn., to become librarian of the Public Library, Pottstown, Pa.

RICHARDSON, Louise, 1913 P., has been made librarian of the Florida State College for Women, Tallahassee, Fla.

RUSH, Mary Gladys, 1916 P., acting librarian of the Iowa State College Library at Ames, Iowa, was married on August 10th to Cornelius Gouwens of Ames.

SEDEYN, Rachel, 1922 P., was made librarian of the University of Brussels on her recent return to Belgium.

VANNAME, Addison, librarian of Yale University from 1865 to 1904, died on September the 29th. Mr. VanName was one of those who attended the conference of 1876, at which the American Library Association was founded. He was also librarian of the American Oriental Society and of the Connecticut Academy of Arts and Sciences.

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WHEELER, Joseph L., who has been on leave of absence since May 1, 1921 in Vermont, has returned to his work as librarian at the Youngstown (Ohio) Public Library, Ethel M. Ruch has recently joined the staff as first assistant in the lending department and Mrs. F. Edith Omelvena formerly of the Grand Rapids and of Pittsburgh public libraries as librarian of the South Side Branch.

Appointments of members of the Western Reserve class of 1922 have been recently made as follows: Anna L. Whitmack, librarian, Argo (Ill.) Public Library; Agnes Brennan, children's librarian, Council Bluffs (Ia.) Public Li-

brary; Bonnie Elliott, children's librarian, Perth Amboy (N. J.) Public Library.

Recent appointments of members of the New York State Library class of 1922 are: Leta, Perry, librarian of the high school library at Fort Wayne, Ind.; Ellen H. Jakway, librarian at Grinnell College, Grinnell, Iowa; Grace L. E. Bischof, chief of the Circulation Department of the Public Library at St. Joseph, Mo.; Lucy M. Buker, librarian of Marshall College, Huntington, W. Va., Gladys H. Hinsdale, 1921-22, has been appointed loan assistant at the Buffalo Public Library.

CURRENT LITERATURE AND BIBLIOGRAPHY

Volume 14 of *Islandica*, the annual relating to Iceland and the Fiske Islandic collection in Cornell University Library has just been issued (Ithaca, N. Y.: The University. \$2). This volume which covers the Icelandic books of the seventeenth century is, like the other volumes in the series, edited by Halldor Hermannsson.

The fifth volume of Philip Alexander Bruce's "History of the University of Virginia, 1819-1919" (Macmillan) follows the custom of the preceding volumes in tracing the growth of the library. Special collections, use, income, and additions to the art collections are discussed. The library became the largest in the South in 1913-1914 when its collection had increased to eighty thousand volumes.

"A List of Books for the First Six Grades" compiled by Mary Josephine Booth, librarian of the Eastern Illinois State Teacher's College at Charleston forms number 73 of the quarterly *Teacher's College Bulletin*. The books in the school room library of the first six grades of the elementary school are the basis of the list. At first it was intended to include only books actually in these libraries but later it seemed best to add others, as many books used in these grades are not in the school room libraries but are in the general library for use of all the grades. . . Only books in print at the time the list was prepared are included and there are listed books which may seem too old for the average child, but which are intended for the brighter pupils of the grade, or for reading aloud. Descriptive notes have been taken for the most part from authorities and credit given. (148 pages)

From numerous replies received in answer to the article by Elizabeth Kirkwood on "Life

and the Librarian" in *Scribner's Magazine* for June, the editors have selected "The Human Touch and the Librarian" by Eleanor E. Ledbetter, librarian of the Broadway branch of the Cleveland Public Library, which appears in the October number. In contrast to Miss Kirkwood, who emphasized the undesirability of many types of people which frequent large public libraries, Mrs. Ledbetter assures a college student who comes to her to discuss library work as a vocation that "it is the finest kind of social work, since it is constructive, and it has for the worker a wholesomeness which does not exist in those types of social work which deal always with the abnormal and frequently with the pathological. In the library one meets the normal, the sane, the intelligent, and the progressive and one helps them on the up-grade. What can be more truly social work?"

To the Editor of the LIBRARY JOURNAL:

I notice that in both the translations of "Les Matinées de la Villa Saïd" by Paul Gsell, one by Boyd and published by Knopf, and the other by Frederic Lees and published by John Lane, the author and the title of the pamphlet recommended, and lost, by Anatole France, are given incorrectly. On page 171 of the Lane translation and page 206 of the Knopf, the "instructive" or "edifying" little work is given as by Rozière, entitled "La Revolution à Meulan." The book referred to is by Rosières (Raoul), "La révolution dans une petite ville," Paris, 1888 (220 p). It seems to me that it would have been a distinct advantage if either of these translators had verified his references. I trust that this information may save trouble to some other library.

ROGER HOWSON, Assistant Librarian.
Columbia University Library.

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RECENT BIBLIOGRAPHIES

GENERAL

British Museum. Subject index of the modern books acquired by the British Museum in the years 1916-'20, other than those relating to the European war. Oxford University Press. 1012 p. Q. \$29.40.

SUBJECT BIBLIOGRAPHIES

ADVERTISING. See CHEWING GUM

AFRICA. See NEGROES; GEOLOGY

ALCOHOL

Monier-Williams, Gordon W. Power alcohol, its production and utilisation. London: H. Frowde. Bibls. at ends of chapters.

AMIEL, HENRI FREDERIC

Severino, Agostino. Il sentimento religioso di Federico Amiel. Roma: Rivista Bilychnis. 3 p. bibl.

ARCHITECTURE—HISTORY

Fletcher, Sir Banister F. A history of architecture on the comparative method for students, craftsmen, and amateurs. 6th ed. London: B. T. Batsford. Bibls.

ARCTIC REGIONS

Stefansson, Vilhjalmur. The northward course of empire. Harcourt. 3 p. bibl. D. \$2.

BALLADS. See SIMON FRASER (BALLAD)

BANANA—DISEASES

Gäumann, Ernst. Over een bacterieele vaatbundelziekte der bananen in Nederlandsch-Indië. Batavia: Ruygrok. 3 p. bibl. (Buitenzorg. Instituut voor Plantenziekten. Mededeelingen no. 48.)

BLOCS. See U. S.—CONGRESS

BOTANICAL CHEMISTRY. See PLANTS—CHEMISTRY AND NUTRITION

CANADA. See SCHOOL MANAGEMENT

CEMENT INDUSTRY

Myers, W. M. Storage and transportation of Portland cement. Washington: U. S. Bureau of Mines. 5 min. p. July 1922. (Rpts. of investigations, serial no. 2377.)

CEPHALOPODA, FOSSIL

Nicolesco, Constant. Etude sur la dissymétrie de certaines ammonites. Paris: Soc. Gener. d'Impr. et d'Edit. Bibl. footnotes.

CHALCID FLIES. See FLIES

CHEMICAL ENGINEERING

Turner, Francis M., jr., and others. Chemical engineering catalog; . . . with . . . a technical and scientific books section. New York: Chemical Catalog Co. Q. \$10.

CHEMISTRY, ORGANIC

Pfeiffer, Paul. Organische Molekülverbindungen. Stuttgart: F. Enke. Bibl. footnotes.

CHEWING GUM

A list of published articles in *Printers Ink* publications on the advertising and merchandising of chewing gum. 2 min. p. 185 Madison ave., New York. (*Printers' Ink* special service.)

CHINA—GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS

U. S. Library of Congress. List of recent references on China under republican form of government. 6 typew. p. Mar. 17, 1922. 70 c. (P. A. I. S.)

CHINA—SOCIAL LIFE AND CUSTOMS

Su, Sing Ging. The Chinese family system. New York: International Press. 10 p. bibl. O. \$2.

COLONIES AND COLONIZATION

Mohr, Anton. Det nittende aarhundredes kolonialpolitik. København: Gyldendal. 2 p. bibl.

COOK, SIR EDWARD

Mills, J. Saxon. Sir Edward Cook, K.B.E.; a biography. Dutton. 4 p. bibl. O. \$6.

CROWNE, JOHN

Winship, George P. A bibliography of John Crowne, the first Harvard playwright. New York: Edgar H. Wells. Q. 24 p. \$5.

DRAMA. See CROWNE, JOHN

DYES AND DYEING

Mayer, Fritz. Chemie der Organischen Farbstoffe. Berlin: J. Springer. 2 p. bibl.

ECONOMICS

Fallon, Valère. Principes d'économie sociale. Louvain: H. Bomans. 2 p. bibl. and bibl. at head of chapters.

EDUCATION. See SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENTS; SCHOOL MANAGEMENT

EDUCATION, RELIGIOUS. See RELIGIOUS EDUCATION

EGYPT

Rostovtzeff, Michael. A large estate in Egypt in the 3rd century B. C.; a study in economic history. Madison: University of Wisconsin. Bibl. footnotes. O. Pap. (Studies in the social sciences and history, no. 6.)

ENGLISH DRAMA. See CROWNE, JOHN

EUROPE—HISTORY

Marriott, John A. R. Europe and beyond; a preliminary survey of world politics in the last half-century. 1870-1920. Dutton. Bibls. D. \$3

See also NINETEENTH CENTURY

EUROPE—SOCIAL CONDITIONS. See LABOR AND LABORING CLASSES

EUROPEAN WAR

British Museum. Subject index of the books relating to the European war, 1914-'18, acquired by the British Museum, 1914-'20. Oxford University Press. 196 p. O. \$5.

EVIDENCE

Oshorn, Albert. The problem of proof, especially as exemplified in disputed document trials; . . . with some general comments on the conduct of trials. Albany, N. Y.: M. Bender. 6 p. bibl. O. \$6.

FAMILY. See CHINA—SOCIAL LIFE AND CUSTOMS

FLIES

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FLOUR INDUSTRY

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FREEMASONS

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GAMBETTA, LEON MICHEL

Stannard, Harold. Gambetta and the foundation of the third republic. London: Methuen. 3 p. bibl.

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Merrill, George P. Handbook and descriptive catalogue of the collections of gems and precious stones in the U. S. National Museum. Washington: Govt. Prtg. Off. 2 p. bibl. O. pap. (Smithsonian Institution, U. S. National Museum, bull. 118.)

GEOLOGY. See LAPWORTH, CHARLES

GEOLOGY—SOUTH AFRICA

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INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE. See OCCUPATIONS—DISEASES AND HYGIENE

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JESUS CHRIST. See RELIGIOUS EDUCATION

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Boissonnade, Prosper M. Le travail dans l'Europe chrétienne au moyen âge (ve-xve siècles). Paris: F. Alcan. 4 p. bibl. (Histoire universelle du travail.)

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MORTIER, MME. AURELIE (DE FAUCAMBERGE)

Clouard, Henri. Aurel . . . bibl. critique. . . suivies d'opinions et d'une bibliographie. Paris: R. Chiberre. 3 p. bibl. (Les célébrités d'aujourd'hui.)

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PETROLEUM

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Tschirch, Alexander. *Die biochemische Arbeit der Zelle der höheren Pflanzen und ihr Rhythmus*. Bern: P. Haupt. 2 p. bibl.
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Phisalix-Picot, Marie. *Animaux venimeux et venins: la fonction venimeuse chez tous les animaux; les appareils venimeux; les venins et leurs propriétés; les fonctions et usages des venins; l'envénement et son traitement*. Paris: Masson. Bibl. at end of chapters.
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Roggero, E. *Divulgazioni scientifiche d'attualità; per intendere le teorie di Einstein, le relatività*. Milano: C. Aliprandi. 2 p. bibl.
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Glover, Terrot R. *Progress in religion to the Christian era*. Doran. Bibl. footnotes. D. \$2. (Wilde lectures, 1922.)
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Clarkson, Ernest R. T., ed. *The venereal clinic; the diagnosis, treatment and prevention of syphilis and gonorrhoea*. London: J. Bale. 3 p. bibl. (Modern clinical manuals.)
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 Baker, F. T.: A bibliography of children's reading. *Teachers College Record*, January and March, 1908. (New York, 1908).
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